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TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Variable. Temp. 14-9 (57-48). Tomorrow variable. Temp. 15-6 (59-43). Yesterday's temp. 18-13 (64-55). LONDON: Variable. Temp. 13-6 (54-41). Tomorrow variable. Yesterday's temp. 17-7 (63-45). CHANNEL: Moderate. ROME: Fair. Temp. 26-15 (79-59). NEW YORK: Showers Temp. 26-13 (79-55). Yesterday's temp. 28-16 (82-61).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

Austria	12 S.	Lebanon	£1.20
Belgium	20 B.Fr.	Luxembourg	20 L.Fr.
Denmark	3.50 D.Kr.	Morocco	2.50 Dr.
Eire	15 P.	Netherlands	1.50 Flor.
Finland	2.20 F.M.	Nigeria	50 K.
France	2.50 F.	Norway	3 N.Kr.
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Portugal	12 Esc.
Great Britain	15 P.	Spain	90 Ptas.
Greece	18 Drs.	Sweden	2.50 S.Kr.
India	Rs 5	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
Iran	35 Rials	Turkey	T.£2
Italy	200 Lire	U.S. Military (Eur.)	$0.35
Israel	I.£ 3.40	Yugoslavia	7.50 D.



Fidel Castro

UPI.

Retired General Ties Kennedy to Anti-Castro Plot

WASHINGTON, May 30 (AP).—A retired major general said today that, acting on orders from President John F. Kennedy delivered through an intermediary, he developed plans for removing Cuban Premier Fidel Castro by any means, including assassination or a political coup.

"I just wanted to see if the United States had any such capabilities," said Gen. Edward Lansdale, a retired Air Force officer and expert on counterinsurgency tactics. In a telephone interview, Gen. Lansdale stressed that his planning included various options for removing Mr. Castro from power.

Asked if any attempts against Mr. Castro's life were made as a result of his project, Gen. Lansdale said, "Certainly nothing I ever heard about. Nothing was ever initiated on it as far as I know."

Although Gen. Lansdale avoided using the word "assassination," he twice replied in the affirmative to the specific question of whether assassination was one of the means he considered.

"I was working for the highest authority in the land," Gen. Lansdale said of his project. Asked to be more specific, Gen. Lansdale replied, "It was the president."

Gen. Lansdale said he did not deal directly with President Kennedy on the project but worked through an intermediary. Asked if the intermediary were McGeorge Bundy, President Kennedy's assistant for national security affiars, Gen. Lansdale replied, "No, it was someone much more intimate."

However, he refused to provide the intermediary's name.

According to Gen. Lansdale, he was assigned to the project in 1963 when the United States first received intelligence that Mr. Castro was prepared to install Soviet-made nuclear missiles in Cuba. "It was something that was very closely held then and still is," Gen. Lansdale said.

Author of Memo

Last week, the Associated Press identified Gen. Lansdale as the author of an August, 1962, memo, now in the possession of the Rockefeller commission that is investigating the CIA, which authoritative sources said provided the CIA with authority to develop contingency plans for the assassination of Mr. Castro. Gen. Lansdale maintained, as he had last week, that he did not remember the memo, but he acknowledged that it would not have been "incompatible" with his assigned task.

"I didn't know what all the potentials were," Gen. Lansdale said, "the feasibilities, the practicalities of doing something like that." In response to a question, Gen. Lansdale confirmed that the phrase "something like that" included the possibility of assassination.

In previous interviews, Gen. Lansdale had declined to discuss his role in the anti-Cuban operations which informed sources have said were directed by a special cabinet-level group headed by Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy and entitled "Operation Mongoose."

For nearly 20 years, Gen.
(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Crashed U-2 Reportedly Flew Electronic-War Plans Mission

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, May 30 (WP).—According to informed Pentagon sources, the U-2 reconnaissance plane that crashed in West Germany yesterday was engaged in work connected with the development of a plan for an "automated battlefield" of the future. Under the Defense Department plan, the latest in U.S. electronic technology would be used in Central Europe to help NATO thwart any invasion.

The U-2 that crashed and four others based temporarily in England have been flying over Europe with special equipment designed to detect the operation of radar or other electronic transmitters on the ground.

They have been attempting to see if two or three U-2s can simultaneously detect such transmitters and thereby get a precise geographical fix on the radar's position on the ground. The system has not yet been perfected.

The information would be relayed to a U.S. command post equipped with an elaborate radio grid, or electronic map, of Europe. Based on information from the planes, the location of the target radar would be plotted on the grid, translated into radio commands and put into the electronic brain of a U.S. missile or bomb, which would be fired at the radar or communications center by an attack plane from a considerable distance away.

Such attacks would be made with the so-called "smart" weapons developed in recent years— bombs and missiles carrying electronic or laser guidance systems or small television sets in their noses. With an electronic grid map of Europe, "smart" weapons could steer themselves to any target once its location was known with precision.

Although full development of the system is some years away, the U-2s have been used in efforts to see how part of it would work.

The aircraft, which can fly at altitudes above 80,000 feet, carry the type of navigation equipment used in satellites, so the U-2 pilots can tell precisely where they are. The gear which detects a radar functioning on the ground is apparently similar to that which was used by U.S. airmen to detect enemy anti-aircraft missile radars in Vietnam.

Pentagon sources say that a number of special electronic transmitters in West Germany were installed and turned on specifically to see if the U-2 locating scheme would work accurately.

But they also acknowledge that the U-2s have also been practicing on some "other" radars. This suggests that the planes may also have been trying to detect the operation of radars or communications centers in Eastern Europe.

Pentagon sources say the planes have not flown over Eastern Europe. The U-2 flies so high that it can "see" across borders electronically without crossing them.

In a recent interview before the U-2 crash, Pentagon officials described plans to try to develop a radio grid system for all of central Europe which would be used to guide "smart" weapons to certain types of targets.

The Pentagon believes that in
(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Snag Arises In Search for Beirut Regime

BEIRUT, May 30 (UPI).—Premier-designate Rashid Karami's efforts to form a national unity cabinet hit a snag today when leftist leaders demanded the exclusion of the Phalangist party from its ranks.

Mr. Karami sounded out political leaders on the formation of a new government to restore order to the country following a week of bloody street fighting among the rightist Phalangists, their leftist rivals and Palestinian guerrillas.

Mr. Karami, named premier-designate Wednesday after a military cabinet resigned, later today reported to President Suleiman Franjieh on his talks with party leaders.

Mr. Karami, who has been premier on eight previous occasions, has had Moslem backing, but the dissension today was created by two powerful leftists who are Moslems, Kamal Jumblat and Amin Hafez. They insisted that the Phalangists be excluded from the new cabinet because of their role in the fighting.

Although Mr. Karami differs with the Phalangists on several crucial issues, Phalangist leader Pierre Gemayel supported the selection of the premier-designate on the condition that he include Phalangists in his cabinet, to give it political balance.

Today, fighting flared across the center of Beirut, raising the last 10 days' casualty toll to at least 113 dead and nearly 300 injured, according to police estimates.

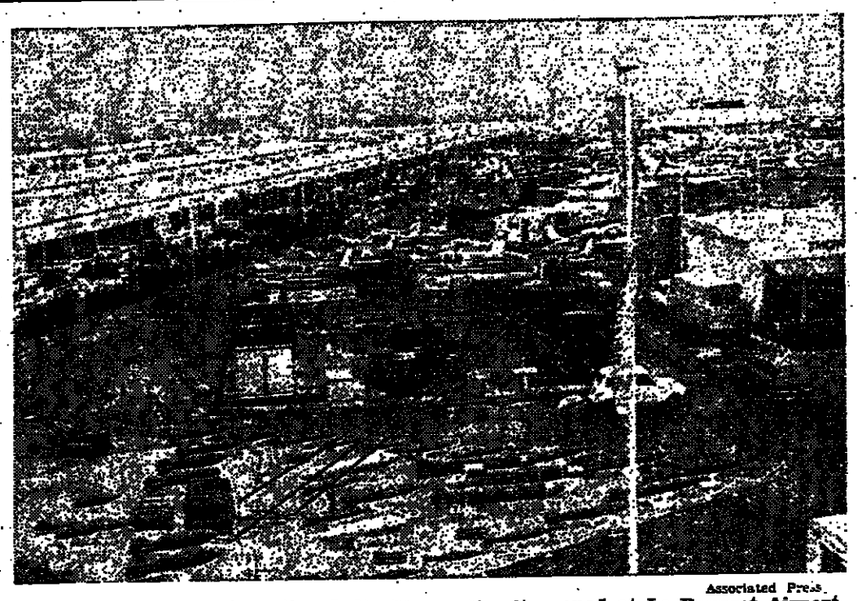
Lebanese artillery tonight shelled an Israeli force near the border village of Aitaroun, a military spokesman said. There were no reports of Lebanese casualties.

Strikes Curb BA, Ground Alitalia

ROME, May 30 (Reuters).—Alitalia canceled all its international and domestic flights today when ground crews and some flight personnel struck the Italian airline to back new-contract demands. The walkout, scheduled to last 24 hours, was also expected to affect other airlines whose ground services are handled by Alitalia personnel.

In London, British Airways canceled half of its flights to Europe today as 700 aircraft-maintenance workers voted to continue a strike begun yesterday to press demands for more pay. Long-haul flights of the British airline have not been affected.

Tonight, BA said that all domestic and European flights in and out of London Heathrow Airport would be suspended beginning Monday, because of the walkout.



Associated Press.

View of the Paris International Air Show after it opened at Le Bourget Airport.

Giscard Opens Paris Air Show; U.S., France Display Rival Craft

By S. T. Kantin

PARIS, May 30 (IHT).—President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing today inaugurated the 31st Paris International Air Show and warned that the so-called "arms deal of the century" was a test of the ability of certain European leaders to form a united Europe.

The arms deal of the century is no such thing, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said. France has always sold aircraft and will continue to do so.

However, he said, if a European-made plane is not chosen in the current competition, "serious doubts will arise as to the possibility of creating a united Europe."

What has been termed the arms deal of the century is the contract for the production and sale of about 360 fighter-bombers to replace the aging U.S.-built Starfighters in the air forces of Norway, Denmark, the Netherlands and Belgium. The four members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization have been trying to agree on the purchase of a single type of aircraft to facilitate repairs and exchanges within the organization.

Norway, Denmark and the Netherlands have indicated that they would buy the United States' General Dynamics F-16 in preference to the French Dassault Mirage F-1E. Only Belgium has thus far withheld its choice, with indications that Belgian Premier Leo Tindemans prefers the French plane. Belgian Defense Minister Paul Vanden Boeynants will go to Washington tomorrow to discuss the issue.

Yesterday the Norwegian parliament's Military Committee recommended that Norway buy the F-16. The committee's recommendation means virtual approval by the full Norwegian parliament, which will make the final decision, government sources said.

In Brussels, informed sources said that the Belgians will announce their decision to buy the F-16 within the next two weeks.

The sources said that it would be practically impossible for Belgium to choose another plane now that the three other nations have said they would buy the F-16, conditional only on its acceptance by Belgium.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing made his comments after watching an aerial display at Le Bourget Airport, where the air show is taking place. The display included flights of French-built aircraft and planes and helicopters built by French firms in cooperation with other European firms.

Within 20 minutes of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's departure from the airport by helicopter, the F-16 took to the air for a startling display of maneuverability.

The billion-dollar competition at the Paris air show was in full evidence yesterday as the two rivals for the NATO purchase and an also-ran, went through their paces for the press beneath a dull, overcast sky.

First of the three to take to the air was Sweden's SAAB Viggen, ruled out of the race by the four countries as too expensive to buy and to maintain—par-
Continued on Page 2, Col. 1

Saigon to Keep Free Market

Vietnamese Delay Unification for 5 Years

By Alan Dawson

SAIGON, May 29 (Delayed) (UPI).—North and South Vietnamese leaders have ended three weeks of meetings on the future of this nation and have agreed that political reunification is at least five years away, government sources said today.

The meeting produced agreement on all major points of discussion, including making Saigon a free market city while introducing socialism to the rest of the nation, the sources said.

They said most senior North Vietnamese officials now have returned to Hanoi following the three weeks of intensive meetings on matters ranging from culture to South Vietnamese elections.

On the touchy subject of reunification, the leaders of the two parts of Vietnam agreed that North and South would have to remain split for at least five years.

"The attitudes of the people, the manner of life in the two zones are completely different now and it will take some years to bring them close enough to reunify the country," a senior official said.

But the officials agreed that trade and communications between North and South Vietnam would be open and travel between the two halves of the nation would be made easy.

There was also agreement that elections for a South Vietnam National Assembly should be held as soon as security conditions permitted.

It could not be learned how free the elections would be nor what political parties would be allowed to offer candidates.

Saigon itself posed a special problem to the planners.

"The Saigonese have been spoiled by the French and the Americans for decades," said an official involved in the talks. "It may take 20 or even 30 years to change their thinking."

So the meetings decided to allow Saigon to continue much as it is now, except for campaigns for cleanliness, both physical and moral.

Few Changes in Saigon

"There will be few changes evident in Saigon—certainly fewer than in the countryside and fewer than you may think in a socialist country," the source said.

Sources said the Soviet Union will become the main "sponsor" of Saigon, in some ways replacing foreigners who left the nation last month before the Communist victory.

"We expect Russia to help us with construction and reconstruction in Saigon," an official said.

Soviet aid already has begun arriving in Saigon, including three tankers carrying 3 million gallons of gasoline.

Mayor Speaks of 'Humiliating Prospect'

'Crisis' N.Y.C. Budget to Cut 38,000 on Staff

By William Claiborne

NEW YORK, May 30 (WP).—Mayor Abraham Beame presented last night an $11.8-billion "crisis" budget which he said will force the firing of 38,000 municipal employees by July 1 and result in "unthinkable" curtailment of vital city services.

Mr. Beame said that the new budget—which is for operating expenses and is separate from the city's capital budget for new or improved facilities—represents a "humiliating prospect for this great city... and an insult to every person who calls himself a New Yorker."

He urged the U.S. Congress to begin an inquiry immediately into what he called a "whispering campaign" by major banks "to denigrate our fiscal integrity."

The banks have refused to advance the city $1 billion for short-term notes — money needed to meet current expenses and to pay off other notes that will fall due at the end of June.

Less Than This Year

Mr. Beame's crisis proposal is $3.3 million less than the current modified operating budget for the city and $1 billion below the $12.8-billion budget proposal made by the mayor several weeks ago. That proposal had included a $641-million budget deficit in fiscal 1976.

The jobs to be dropped include those of 7,231 policemen, 2,304 firemen, 3,332 sanitation workers, 8,941 school employees and 3,500 hospital workers.

In a briefing that preceded the mayor's address, city Budget Director Melvin Lechner said that the 38,000 employees to be dismissed are in addition to 3,000 municipal workers whose dismissals previously had been announced.



UPI.

Mayor Abraham Beame presenting his budget.

The budget slashes $125 million from the Human Resources Administration's expenses, which include welfare costs; $125 million from the education budget and $110 million from the expenses planned for operating New York's 19 municipal hospitals.

In a May 16 preview of the possible effects of such a budget reduction, Mr. Beame estimated that laying off 38,000 workers would result in a reduction of police street patrols by 25 per cent, increasing emergency response time from four minutes to eight minutes. He said then that all emergency calls to the Police Department would have to be screened and those with low priorities would go unanswered.

The mayor also estimated that 66 fire companies would be eliminated, four municipal hospitals closed, refuse collections decreased by a third and street maintenance cut in half.

He said last night that there will be a "serious curtailment" of educational services, that museums and zoos would be open for shorter hours, and that there would be additional cutbacks in the city's cultural institutions.

Emergency Aid

"These are not threats. What I'm describing is the budget of the City of New York," Mr. Beame declared. He made no reference to an announcement earlier in the day in Albany that Gov. Hugh Carey had sent $200 million to assure that the city could pay bills which fell due today.

New York City had to pay out $351 million today, including a pay rise for city teachers, but it had only $229 million in its treasury at the close of business on Wednesday.

"The city cannot default. It would cost all of us too much," Gov. Carey said yesterday.

However, the $200 million, which was an advance of state aid planned for next fiscal year, will not solve the city's budget deficit, and it has no bearing on Mr. Beame's plans for reducing the work force.

Tone and Content Of NATO Session Extolled by Ford

By James Goldsborough

BRUSSELS, May 30 (IHT).—President Ford said here tonight he was "extremely pleased with the tone and content" of the NATO meeting that ended today and endorsed a Canadian proposal for more frequent NATO summit conferences.

Winding up the two-day meeting, Mr. Ford said at a press conference that the alliance's own problems as well as the state of East-West relations had made the meeting necessary.

On both counts, he said, the talks had been fruitful. Mr. Ford said that exchanges on Greece, Turkey and Portugal had been useful. On East-West relations, he indicated that progress had been made in the 35-nation European security conference negotiations going on in Geneva and that it now appeared possible that the 35-nation summit meeting might be held this summer, as originally scheduled.

Commenting that "some points still need to be resolved" in Geneva, the President held out hope that such a resolution would be forthcoming. Mr. Ford said that such action could lead to a new SALT agreement during Soviet General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev's scheduled visit to Washington this fall.

Economic Problems

Mr. Ford made the opening address to the NATO Council yesterday. The 14 other delegations took the floor today to discuss alliance problems. The stress by the European delegations was on the economic problems facing the Western world and the need for new measures of cooperation to solve the problems.

West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, making the longest speech of the day, told the council that the world was threatened less by a specific military danger than by the state of the world economy.

"The world has by no means recovered from the recession," the Chancellor said. "Some countries are more on the brink of depression than recession."

The economic theme was echoed by the British and the Norwegians. Prime Minister Harold Wilson said it was impossible to have a "credible defense if the economic framework lies in ruins." Norwegian Premier Trygve Bratteli said that the 15 million persons now unemployed within the NATO area was a situation "unworthy of our democratic societies."

The 14 delegations also responded to many points of Mr. Ford's keynote address yesterday. There was little support for the President's proposals to bring Spain closer to the alliance.

At the press conference tonight, Mr. Ford repeated that "the United States continues to favor a Spanish relationship with the alliance."

In the council meeting, Mr. Wilson said that Britain "would be the first to welcome Spain into the alliance as soon as she becomes democratic." The Dutch echoed Mr. Wilson's sentiments.

A more subtle division developed over Mr. Ford's proposition that the alliance become a political forum for discussing non-defense problems such as energy and economics. Chancellor Schmidt embraced the idea, while Foreign Minister Jean Sauvagnargues of France, the only country that did not send its prime minister, opposed it.

The French, who do not participate in all of NATO's institutions, are loath to see the alliance become a center of political coordination for a broad range of problems.

Dutch Premier Joop den Uyl
(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

U.S. Foresees First Use of Atomic Arms

As Response to Push By Russia in Europe

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, May 30 (NYT).—Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger has told Congress that a conventional Soviet-led attack against Western Europe may force the United States to use battlefield nuclear weapons to avoid defeat.

In an explicit statement of U.S. readiness to use nuclear weapons against conventional forces of the Warsaw Pact, Mr. Schlesinger said efforts should be made to insure that an atomic retaliation was defensive to reduce the risk of the conflict's growing into all-out nuclear war.

"However, the attack should be delivered with sufficient shock and decisiveness to forcibly change the perceptions of Warsaw Pact leaders and create a situation conducive to negotiations," he said.

Mr. Schlesinger made his comments in a report submitted to Congress a few weeks ago on "The Theater Nuclear Force Posture in Europe." He was required to submit a report on battlefield nuclear weapons as part of last year's defense budget legislation. An unclassified version of the study was made available yesterday.

3 Types of Forces

There are three types of military forces assigned to the NATO and the Warsaw Pact forces: strategic or long-range nuclear forces, theater or battlefield nuclear forces, and conventional non-nuclear forces.

During the period of unquestioned U.S. nuclear superiority, strategy was based on deterrence through "the threat of massive retaliation with nuclear weapons in lieu of large conventional forces," Mr. Schlesinger said.

In 1967, this policy was changed to one of "flexible response" using a combination of conventional and nuclear forces, he noted.

Because the Soviet Union has now achieved parity with the United States in strategic forces, he said, greater emphasis must fall on conventional forces and theater nuclear forces.

The report said there were 7,000 U.S. nuclear warheads in Western Europe, with two-thirds consigned to use by allied forces in case of war and one-third to U.S. forces. All the warheads are under control of U.S. personnel until turned over for allied use.

Most defense analysts believe that the NATO and Warsaw Pact conventional forces are roughly equal, with the Communist forces possessing numerical advantages in men, tanks
(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Fahmy Outlines Sadat's Stand in Ford Talks

Asks U.S. to Denounce Acquiring Of Territory by Armed Force

By Henry Tanner

VIENNA, May 30 (NYT).—Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy today urged the United States to announce a position of its own on the Middle East, including recognition of the principle that no country may be allowed to acquire territory by armed force.

He said that the United States must then act forcefully to help in an equitable settlement.

This, in gist, is the request that President Anwar Sadat will put to President Ford when they meet in Salzburg Sunday, Mr. Fahmy indicated in an interview.

Until now, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger has been acting as a mediator between Israel and Egypt, without ever stating a U.S. position on what the settlement should be.

Mr. Sadat arrived here today from Yugoslavia for talks with Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky before his conference with Mr. Ford.

Speaking to reporters briefly in the hotel where he is staying, Mr. Sadat said:

"I really look forward to seeing Mr. Ford, who I feel is an honest and straightforward man. I am eager to learn from him the results of the reassessment of [American] policy."

He added that Mr. Ford will find him "open-minded and open-hearted."

Mr. Fahmy said in his interview that the American policy declaration on the Middle East should acknowledge "the right of the Palestinians to have an entity of their own."

A third element should be the right of each state in the area to exist, the foreign minister said. This stand reflected a statement by President Sadat at a news conference in Kuwait two weeks ago that Egypt recognized that Israel —within the pre-June, 1967, borders—had become a fact.

Since then, King Khaled of Saudi Arabia also declared, in an interview with The Washington Post, that his government is willing to recognize the existence of Israel once it has withdrawn to the 1967 lines and permitted establishment of a Palestinian state.

Both Egypt and Saudi Arabia were anxious to stress publicly their acceptance of the existence of Israel within its 1967 borders before the Sadat-Ford meeting in Salzburg so as to convince the American President that in their view the major issue now is not Israel's existence but the Israeli occupation of Arab territories.

Several times recently President Sadat has called on the Ford administration to state whether its policy is to protect the existence of Israel or to protect the Israeli occupation of Arab land.

The remarks made by Mr. Fahmy in the interview appeared to indicate that in view of U.S. congressional opposition, Egypt does not expect President Ford to issue a public declaration calling for the complete withdrawal of Israeli forces to the pre-June, 1967, lines. Rather, Mr. Fahmy seemed to be saying that Egypt would be content with a formal American reiteration of the UN Security Council's Resolution 242, of November, 1967. The resolution cited the inadmissibility of conquest of territory by force and provided for the right of each state in the area to exist within safe borders as well as for Israeli withdrawal from occupied territories.

President Sadat and Mr. Fahmy came to Vienna this morning from Ljubljana, Yugoslavia, where President Tito and the Egyptian leader agreed that a standing organization of leading noncommitted countries should be created to help the Arabs achieve an equitable peace settlement.

The group is to consist of India, Peru, Algeria, Yugoslavia and a black African country, according to informed sources.

Its creation is part of Mr. Sadat's campaign to mobilize the widest possible international support for the Arab cause.

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Associated Press.

The U.S. F-16 fighter in a demonstration over the Paris air show.

U.S., France Display Rival Craft

Giscard Inaugurates the Paris Air Show

(Continued from Page 1)

ticularly in fuel. It ripped through the sky, seeming to rend the low stratus layer with its sheer power. Shortly afterward came the Mach-2 F-16, painted red, white and blue, turning in lithesome circles that appeared never to extend beyond the limits of the airport. It climbed, dived and went through an aerobatic display that included a "7-G turn" according to General Dynamics, without disappearing from sight.

An hour later, the Mach-2.2 Mirage F-1E accomplished a series of intricate maneuvers that seemed to lack only the exuberance—and shorter turning radius—of its slower and lighter U.S. rival.

Both the French plane and the U.S. prototype were offered to the four NATO countries at a price not to exceed $6.1 million, along with generous purchasing-country construction rights.

The competition was not only in the air. On the ground about 530 exhibitors from 19 countries are presenting 100 aircraft at the show, as well as billions of dollars worth of aircraft-associated and anti-aircraft equipment.

Tupolev-144 Shown Again

Among the most spectacular planes on display is the Tupolev-144 The Soviet supersonic transport is making its first appearance here since one crashed during an aerobatics display at the last air show in 1973. The slightly modified but outwardly similar plane shown this time resembles the one that crashed two years ago, even to the threadbare tires. According to designer Andrei Tupolev, it is a production model and is scheduled to enter regular airline service from Moscow to Central Asia sometime next year.

The Western world's SST, the Anglo-French Concorde, is also at the air show again. Other models of the Concorde have just begun a three-month series of endurance tests with passengers before its scheduled certification this autumn.

The Concorde is due to start regular service Jan. 1, with Air France on a Paris-Rio de Janeiro line. And if New York authorities do not force it to alter its plans, the Concorde will be linking Paris to Kennedy International Airport in about 3 1/2 hours as of April 1.

U.S. Pavilion

Among the national pavilions at the show, that of the United States, called the Blue Planet, is once again the biggest. Set up in the permanent U.S. exhibit hall at Le Bourget at a cost of about $500,000, it includes 68 exhibitors—49 of them here for the first time—presenting products for the world aerospace industry, in which the United States has an overwhelmingly commanding position.

The total of sales due to the U.S. presence at the 1973 air show, according to figures tabulated by the Commerce Department, was about $68 million.

The Soviet Union is also making a strong pitch at the show with its highly reputed aircraft metallurgy pavilion and the presentation, in addition to the Tu-144, of the Yak-40 short-takeoff jet and the Tu-154 medium range airliner.

The high point of the Soviet effort at the show, however, is a walk-in mockup of the Salyut space laboratory, which is now circling the earth joined to the Soyuz-18 spacecraft.

The air show is no less spectacular for the impressive list of new aircraft that are not here but are being actively promoted.

Among these is Canada's De Haviland Dash-7, which was rolled out for the first time Feb. 5. A short-takeoff-and-landing 4-turboprop, the Dash-7 was designed to carry 50 passengers in an intercity network.

Another aircraft too new to be here is the Boeing 747 SP, which the company is beginning to call the "junior jumbo." The SP, which will begin its flight tests in July, has all the characteristics of the 747, except that its fuselage has been reduced. It will carry about 100 fewer passengers than the regular-size 747—that is, about 250 passengers in the new plane—and will take advantage of its lighter weight to increase its range and speed.

Ford Lauds Tone and Content Of NATO's Summit Session

(Continued from Page 1)

supported the French on the matter, which is related to the polemic that developed two years ago over Atlantic vs. European community relations. Mr. Schmidt supported both, pointing out that, while the "Atlantic alliance remains intact," Europe was going ahead with plans for union.

French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, who made a lightning appearance here last night for a dinner given by King Baudouin, stressed the European union idea during his 27-minute meeting with President Ford. The French President said: "It is very important for world equilibrium to have a politically united Europe." In a dig at the United States, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing added that it would be "easier if that was recognized by everybody."

Mr. Ford tried to soften some of the sting in his criticism yesterday of NATO nations that wanted "partial membership" by saying tonight that he had not been referring to France, but to Greece.

The Greeks, Turks and Portuguese had their say here today and most delegations were publicly trying to put the best possible construction on the outcome.

NATO sources said later that both Greeks and Turks had been less aggressive in their remarks then in the past, and indicated that both sides may be ready to show more flexibility in coming negotiations.

Portuguese Premier Vasco dos Santos Goncalves, who continued his bilateral meetings with other premiers today, asked the council members to show "more comprehension and less apprehension" for his country.

The Premier explained that while his country intended to have a foreign policy "independent and open toward all countries that respect Portuguese independence," Portugal would remain in the alliance.

Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau, who met privately with the Portuguese Premier, said he had been reassured by Mr. Goncalves's remarks and was surprised at the "candor and directness" with which Portugal reaffirmed its ties to NATO.

Mr. Ford said tonight that the Portuguese situation needed to be "watched with care and concern, but also with deep sympathy and friendship."

Mr. Ford said he supported Mr. Trudeau's proposal for more frequent NATO summits.

Mr. Trudeau had said that "three summit meetings in 26 years is not much for an alliance that wants to be a vibrant institution."

Interest Aroused

Mr. Goncalves aroused interest when he expressed the hope that the progress toward détente would lead to the eventual disappearance of both blocs—NATO and the Warsaw Pact.

Some warnings to Portugal were made by other delegations. Mr. Schmidt said that "undemocratic developments" in Portugal could lead to a situation where continued membership in the alliance would not be desirable. The Dutch expressed the hope that the results of Portugal's April 25 election would be respected.

Bland Communiqué

The communiqué of the third NATO summit conference was a bland document, with only oblique references to the principal problems debated here. It was left to Mr. Ford tonight to shed light on how the alliance negotiations were proceeding with the Soviet bloc countries and neutrals on the European security conference.

Mr. Ford said that there was reason for optimism and that progress was now being made in Geneva. While some of the European delegations disagreed with him during the council meeting, other delegations suggested that the original calendar for the 35-nation summit was back on schedule.

The Geneva talks have been blocked over East-West exchanges of people and ideas, notification of troop movements and the establishment of a permanent security conference mechanism. It appears that progress has been made since the meeting in Vienna last week between Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko.

U.S. Changes A-Arms View

(Continued from Page 1)

and aircraft and the NATO forces superior in quality of tanks and planes.

Mr. Schlesinger said that, although NATO conventional forces were supposed to be able to hold their own with the Warsaw Pact, "it is possible to envision significantly worse circumstances than those planning assumptions, in which NATO conventional forces are unable to hold under conventional attack."

"Consequently, such a contingency makes it impossible to rule out NATO first use of theater nuclear forces," he said.

"The first use of theater nuclear forces, even in very limited ways, carries grave risks of escalation and should be considered only when the consequences of conventional defeat would be even more serious," he continued.

"If the alternative is, for example, a major loss of NATO territory or forces, NATO political leaders may choose to accept the risks of first use."

Mr. Schlesinger noted that studies had been under way on the possibility of reducing the number of nuclear warheads in Europe but noted that their presence was considered vital by the allies.

INTERTRUST INTERNATIONAL FUND

Société Anonyme

Notice of Annual General Meeting of Shareholders, June 6, 1975.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of Intertrust International Fund will be held at 2 Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, at 10.00 a.m., on Friday, June 6, 1975, for the purposes of:

a) Approval of the balance sheet of the company as of December 31, 1974;

b) Approval of the statement of income and expenses for the year ended December 31, 1974;

c) Discharge of the Board of Directors in office for the year ended December 31, 1974;

d) Discharge of the Statutory Auditor in office for the year ended December 31, 1974;

e) Others.

Holders of bearer or script for bearer shares are entitled to vote or designate proxies to vote at the meeting by producing at the meeting either their shares or script certificates or by depositing their shares or script with any bank producing an appropriate certificate of deposit to the corporation at the meeting.

Holders of registered shares are entitled to vote or designate proxies to vote at the meeting if they appear on the register as holders prior to the beginning of the meeting.

There is no quorum requirement for this general meeting and the resolutions to be passed will require the concurrence of a simple majority of the total number of shares present or represented at the meeting.

Copies of the balance sheet and statement of income and expenses and report of the statutory auditor are available for inspection at the company's registered office 2 Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg.

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General Links Kennedy To an Anti-Castro Plot

(Continued from Page 1)

Lansdale served as a top government adviser on how to combat Communist insurgency movements in the Philippines and South Vietnam. He worked with the late President Ramon Magsaysay of the Philippines and received credit for playing a key role in the defeat of a Communist-led rebellion.

He went to South Vietnam in 1954 and helped establish the Ngo Dinh Diem regime, after using what have come to be known as "dirty tricks." Gen. Lansdale spent most of the next 14 years in Vietnam but his role diminished markedly in the 1960s.

FBI Memo Deepens Mystery of U.S. Role

By Nicholas M. Horrock

WASHINGTON, May 30 (NYT).—Robert Kennedy knew as early as May, 1961, that the CIA was secretly dealing with the Mafia, according to an FBI memorandum now in the hands of the Rockefeller Commission and the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence.

It is part of a growing pattern of indications, mentioned in press reports during the last two weeks, that a plan to assassinate Mr. Castro was discussed at the highest levels of the government in the early 1960s and that, with or without approval, the CIA recruited two men with organized-crime connections to attempt such an operation.

According to sources familiar with the investigation, the late J. Edgar Hoover, then director of the FBI, wrote a detailed secret memorandum to Robert Kennedy in May, 1961, asserting that during an investigation of two racket figures, Sam Giancana and John Roselli, agents had turned up an apparent connection with the CIA.

Briefing Sought

The memorandum, a source said, went on to note that the FBI requested and received a full CIA briefing about the CIA's dealings with Giancana and Roselli. The memorandum, the source said, did not mention the words "assassination" or "eliminate," a euphemism for assassination often used in spy circles. But the source said Mr. Hoover characterized the reported CIA activities with Giancana and Roselli as "dirty business."

The memorandum is dated almost a year before Robert Kennedy was given a briefing by the CIA on this same subject.

At that briefing, covered in testimony before the Rockefeller Commission and in documents, according to reliable sources, the attorney general appeared to learn of the CIA's dealings with the Mafia for the first time and admonished the agency official briefing him that the next time the CIA wanted to deal with organized crime, it should come to him first.

As a result of this May, 1962, briefing, the attorney general gave Mr. Hoover further details on the CIA operation and Mr. Hoover wrote a memorandum that was kept in FBI files and was known only to select members of the top echelon of the bureau for many years.

That memorandum, authoritative sources disclosed last week, is also in the hands of the Rockefeller Commission, which is looking into intelligence operations.

Warning to Castro

From Wire Dispatches

In London yesterday, a former CIA official in Latin America claimed on British television that the U.S. government warned Premier Castro in 1968 of a plot to kill him.

David Phillips, now retired, was defending the CIA against charges that it had frequently plotted the assassination of the Cuban leader.

Mr. Phillips said he learned that a group—which he did not identify—was plotting to enter Cuba to kill Mr. Castro. He passed the information through the U.S. State Department and the Swiss Embassy in Cuba to the Cuban leader, he said.

The incident occurred, Mr. Phillips said, while he was in charge of the CIA's Cuban operations in 1968 and 1969. "I am sure the Prime Minister does not know to this day it came from the CIA," Mr. Phillips said of the warning. He suggested that Mr. Castro could "be asked today if in late June, 1968, through the Swiss Embassy, he did not hear from the American government that he should be particularly careful about a plot to kill him," Mr. Phillips said.

Mr. Phillips described the plot as a "particularly vicious thing" and said he had been anxious that the United States should not be involved.

Asked about charges, taped for the same television program by Cuban Deputy Premier Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, that there had been "constant" assassination efforts against Mr. Castro, Mr. Phillips, who was in Latin America for 25 years, said that during his time as an agent no such thing was discussed with him.

"After I became the chief two years ago, I then began to hear from other people of things that went on. There was something going on as far as Castro was concerned," he said.

'Repugnant' Idea

"I find the idea [of trying to assassinate Mr. Castro] repugnant," he said.

Philip Agee, a former CIA man who has written a book describing agency activities, said on the program that, in Ecuador in the early 1960s, he acted as a secret liaison channel for agents in Cuba. The agents were caught by the Cuban authorities, who said they had confessed to a plot to kill Mr. Castro, he said.

Mr. Rodriguez said many methods were used to try to kill Mr. Castro, "including bombing, shooting and poison."

Mr. Rodriguez said: "Between 1960 and 1968, the attempts were constant. After that, they didn't have enough people inside Cuba. They had to bring people in from the outside.

"I think they're still trying," Mr. Rodriguez said.

He claimed the assassination attempts were made by groups in Cuba organized or aided by the CIA. He did not elaborate.

Italian Police Disarmed

REGGIO DI CALABRIA, Italy, May 30 (Reuters).—More than 100 pistols were stolen from police headquarters here by two masked men, police said yesterday.



AP.

U-2 PILOT—Capt. Robert Rendleman after ejecting from his plane in Germany.

Crashed U-2 Involved in New Project

(Continued from Page 1)

the frequently bad weather conditions of central Europe, some such system will be necessary because in many cases pilots will not be able to see their targets by visual means.

The system, in Pentagon language, is known as the Precision Emitter Location System, and sources said yesterday that the U-2s from England are engaged in preliminary testing of such a concept.

Eventually, the Pentagon plans to have a highly accurate satellite system to pinpoint the location of anything on earth to within "a few tens of feet."

Pilot Out of Hospital

BONN, May 30 (UPI).—Capt. Robert Rendleman, 30, who parachuted to safety before the crash of his U-2 yesterday, was released last night from a U.S. Air Force hospital in Wiesbaden after admission there for observation, officials said.

SALT Discussion Resumes June 23

MOSCOW, May 30 (UPI).—The United States and the Soviet Union have agreed to resume Strategic Arms Limitation Talks June 23 after a seven-week recess, Tass said today. The same announcement was made in Washington by the State Department.

Tass said the negotiators will meet in Geneva, where the current round of talks recessed May 7. The break in the SALT talks was designed to give the negotiators time to get fresh instructions from their governments. Minor snags in the talks reportedly led Soviet paryt leader Leonid Brezhnev to postpone his trip to the United States from June to the autumn.

Pathet Lao Is Pressing Purge of Laos Officials

By David A. Andelman

VIENTIANE, Laos, May 30 (NYT).—A major government shake-up continued to spread through Laotian ministries today in response to the demands of student demonstrators and, clearly, to Pathet Lao pressure.

Top officials, including agency heads and administrators, were forced to resign in such key ministries as Economy and Planning, Finance, Public Works and Information as well as the offices of the mayor of Vientiane that were the targets of demonstrations today.

At the Ministry of Economy and Planning, sources there said, so many officials tendered their resignations that the minister, Soth Phetrasy, a member of the Communist-led Pathet Lao, was reportedly forced to accept only four so that the department could continue functioning.

The scene in the Finance Ministry was apparently typical.

Chaotic Scene

On the second floor, outside the offices of Boutsabong Souvannavong, the secretary of state for finance and a Pathet Lao, the scene was chaos. A half-dozen Pathet Lao soldiers wearing pistols patrolled the corridors outside Mr. Boutsabong's office and nearly a score of persons waited. Most appeared terrified and none would talk even with a Laotian reporter.

One at a time they entered the office and within minutes emerged. An official finally said that a "people's court" was being conducted inside.

It has been these people's courts, the top judicial structure of the Pathet Lao, that have been largely responsible for leading the purges that began this week.

A local newspaper today printed a 14-point statement by the workers in the Ministry of Finance. The demands, following the mandates of Pathet Lao organizers, include the resignation of all the agency directors in the ministry, their replacement by persons acceptable to the demonstrators and workers, the firing of all foreign consultants and contractors and the immediate translation of all official documents into Lao.

"In case these demands are not accepted within 48 hours," the bulletin concluded, "the demonstrators will pass to the second phase of action," which was not specified.

Meos Fired On

VIENTIANE, Laos, May 30 (UPI).—Pathet Lao troops opened fire on Meo tribesmen fleeing southward toward Vientiane, government officials reported today. It was the first outbreak of violence since the expansion of Pathet Lao control of the country.

Reports from the Long Cheng area, 90 miles north of Vientiane, said that the Meos, once part of a secret army funded by the Central Intelligence Agency, had demanded a meeting with government officials to end "exploitation" by the Communists.

The reports said that the Meos claimed soldiers shot at them and forced them to sell livestock at low prices.

Reports from the scene indicated that at least five tribesmen were killed and about 30 wounded yesterday when Pathet Lao troops opened fire on a group of several hundred Meo who refused to obey their orders to return to their home area in north Laos.

Reports from the area said that Pathet Lao troops were marching groups of Meos back toward the hills at gunpoint, while other tribesmen melted into the countryside off the highway to continue their trek toward the Thai border.

Madrid Says Reds Step Up Strike Calls

From Wire Dispatches

MADRID, May 30.—The Spanish government said today that subversive propaganda calling for strikes and protests had increased sharply in the last week.

Interior Minister Jose Garcia Hernandez reported on the agitation, attributed to the Communist party, at a Cabinet meeting on the eve of President Ford's visit to Spain.

Mr. Garcia said the situation had quieted down in the Basque region, where a state of emergency was imposed a month ago.

He said only 26 persons remained in police custody in Bilbao and five in San Sebastian. The emergency measures were imposed after two police inspectors were killed, allegedly by the Basque nationalist guerrilla organization ETA.

Basque nationalist sources said the number of persons rounded up by the police reached 2,000 at one point, although most had been released.

Only hours before the Cabinet met, two bombs exploded near Bilbao, wrecking shops owned by suspected ETA sympathizers, the sources said. The homes and shops of ETA sympathizers have been the target of attacks by rightist extremists in the last few weeks.

Security measures for Mr. Ford's 24-hour visit, which begins tomorrow, included a check of every building along the route where he and Generalissimo Francisco Franco will travel from the airport and through Madrid. Persons living in such buildings reported police made identity checks, warned them not to receive visitors during Mr. Ford's visit and said that elevators in the buildings would not be in operation during the hours the motorcade might pass by.

Military Bases

Mr. Ford will discuss with Gen. Franco Spain's role in Western defense and the renewal of the agreement granting the United States the use of military bases on Spanish soil.

The Spanish news magazine Cambio 16 published a poll showing that Spaniards favored Mr. Ford as a visitor over leaders of European countries.

In addition to Gen. Franco, Mr. Ford is scheduled to meet Prince Juan Carlos, who has been designated to succeed Gen. Franco as chief of state and Spain's first king since his grandfather, Alfonso XIII, abdicated in 1931.

The President will also meet Premier Carlos Arias Navarro.

Cuban Exiles Proffer Aid, Advice to Saigon Refugees in U.S.

By B. Drummond Ayres Jr.

MIAMI, May 30 (NYT).—Some of the 350,000 Cuban exiles who have resettled here during the last 16 years are collecting food and clothing for the Vietnamese refugees in the United States.

But other Cubans say there is little they can do for the Vietnamese other than advise them to persevere during what will be a frustrating period of loneliness, joblessness, discrimination and general despair.

"In the end, it is up to the Vietnamese to save themselves, just as we did," said Eve Guzman in a typical Cuban assessment of the situation.

Mrs. Guzman fled Havana six years ago, drifted across the United States to California, then finally settled here and found work as a secretary. As most Cuban exiles—350,000 have settled elsewhere in the United States—she is proud that she overcame adversity and participated in one of the smoothest and most successful immigrations in the history of a country built by immigrants.

Minimum of Aid

She said she succeeded with a minimum of public and private assistance and she sees no reason why determined Vietnamese should not be able to do the same.

Cecil Goudie, a Cuban exile who helps run the Miami office of the International Rescue Committee, a worldwide refugee organization, reported that the Vietnamese he had talked with seemed thoroughly willing to follow the Cuban example of working up from the bottom.

"The early arrivals here are doctors and teachers who had whole houses full of servants back in Vietnam," he said, "but they can see how we have reachieved success, and so they say they will take any kind of work to get their new start. There is already talk of Vietnamese working as farm laborers or as live-in help. You know, I think they'll do it, just like we did."

Orlando Padron, another Cuban exile, advises the Vietnamese to "work." Mr. Padron, who arrived penniless in Miami in 1960, worked his way up from dishwasher to yard boy to well-to-do cigar manufacturer.

'Not Be Easy'

"It will not be easy for them," he said, "but work—and then more work—will turn their disaster into triumph. We Cubans have been through it. We know."

The problem is, there is very little work available. Unemployment in the Miami area is moving toward 10 per cent.

Of the approximately three dozen Vietnamese sent here thus far, hardly any have been able to find jobs. They are competing with 68,000 other unemployed Miamians.

But the Cubans have been through this, too. The last time unemployment was at about 10 per cent was in 1961—the peak of the Cuban refugee influx.

Despite the fact that a number of Cubans are collecting clothing and food for Vietnamese refugees, Salvador Alderegula, a Cuban exile who is now a banker, said he had detected a certain Cuban "coldness" toward the Vietnamese because of the job situation.

"Politically," he said, "I can appreciate the motives for the flight from Vietnam. But unfortunately, for economic reasons, I predict a very hard time for the Vietnamese in their process of adaptation."

Another Cuban, Julio Caesar Alonso, now a Miami salesman, predicted that many Vietnamese refugees, like many Cuban refugees, would run into racial discrimination.

"They would have done better going to a country that is not Anglo-Saxon," he said. "The economic situation will work against them and it will be very difficult for them to break into the competitive job market."

Drop in Sponsor Offers

WASHINGTON, May 30 (AP).—Offers from prospective sponsors of Vietnamese and Cambodian refugees have dropped sharply and some officials believe it may be a year or more before the resettlement of the refugees is complete.

Resettlement officials say a reported delay caused by security checks of the refugees is slowing the pace of relocation and the decline in the number of sponsors poses more delays in the future.

The officials say the delays are likely to keep thousands of refugees on Guam through the summer typhoon season and could force the opening of more refugee camps on the U.S. mainland.

"The way things are going now, we're still going to have people in the camps more than a year from now," Leon Marion, director of an umbrella organization of private refugee agencies, said yesterday.

Security Checks

Mr. Marion and State Department officials agree that the most recent jam was caused by a congressional requirement for extensive security checks of refugees before they go to U.S. communities.

So far, 22,382 refugees have been resettled. Most of them had relatives in the United States or had established contacts with U.S. sponsors before leaving home. Of the remaining 107,941 refugees, there are 34,205 at Fort Chaffee, Ark.; 16,879 at Camp Pendleton, Calif.; 4,668 at Eglin Air Force Base, Fla.; 520 at Fort Indiantown Gap, Pa., and 61,669 on Pacific bases, mostly living in tents on Guam.

A refugee is not permitted to leave any of the four U.S. mainland camps until an American citizen, acting as a sponsor, provides assurances that the refugee will have a place to live and some assurance of a job.

Norman Sweet, the senior U.S. civilian in charge of the refugee program on Guam, said yesterday that the island would remain a refugee center until August. The original estimate had been mid-June.

12 Refugees in France

PARIS, May 30 (IHT).—A total of 12 Vietnamese refugees have arrived in France from Guam, Hong Kong, Bangkok and Camp Pendleton, Calif. They were moved by the Intergovernmental Migration Committee, which has helped to resettle 4,000 Indochinese refugees in countries other than the United States. About 7,000 are registered to go to countries other than the United States.



United Press International

HELPING HAND—An elderly Vietnamese refugee is assisted down airplane ramp in Middletown, Pa., after arriving from Guam on the way to the new refugee housing facility nearby at Fort Indiantown Gap.

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News Analysis

Extremist Solutions to Crisis Rejected by Lisbon Military

By Stephens Broening

LISBON, May 30 (AP).—There is growing evidence today that rtugal's military rulers are reating from the brink of exemist solutions to the country's onomic and political crisis.

Within the military, there is id to be a realization that ents are moving too swiftly in expected directions beyond the ntrol of the Armed Forces ovement, which is committed to making Portuguese society

Authoritative sources in the med Forces Movement said at two important decisions de in secret indicate the start a trend toward moderation.

First, they say, the Armed rces Movement has shelved e idea of trying to rule Portugal alone through some sort of military dictatorship. "We are not strong enough to govern without the political parties," the sources said. This conclusion was brought home by a threat of the Socialist party, the country's largest political organization, to quit the coalition government and go into opposition.

Proposal Rejected

Secondly, the sources cited a move during a session of the Armed Forces Movement's 240-man assembly this week to bury in committee a radical proposal for military rule through workers' and soldiers' councils—a setup similar to that of the Soviets of the Russian Revolution. The proposal gathered the support of only about 60 of the assembly delegates and the sources said they did not expect it to resurface soon.

This left the military in a three-sided struggle with the Communists and Socialists, and for the first time it appeared that the Socialists were gaining ground.

The Socialists won a plurality with more than 37 per cent of the vote last month for the constituent assembly that convenes Monday. Another moderate faction, the Popular Democrats, won more than 26 per cent and the Communists won 12.5 per cent. The Socialists have been pressing the military to recognize their triumph and give the party a greater share of influence and responsibility at the Communists' expense.

Angered by a Communist attempt to oust Socialist editors from the daily newspaper Republica and the closing of the paper as a result of the dispute, the Socialists mounted a counter-attack.

Boycott Announced

They announced a boycott of Cabinet meetings and said they would not rejoin the government until Republica was returned to its rightful owners. The boycott was suspended temporarily on Wednesday for a government discussion of the civil war brewing in Angola but the Socialists stayed away from a Cabinet session on the economy today.

The Socialists have threatened to quit the fragile governing coalition unless Socialist party influence was allowed to be felt through elections in the trade unions and local administrations. Communists grabbed key posts in such organizations during the initial confusion after last year's coup.

Attempting to profit from deteriorating relations between the military and the Socialists, led by Mario Soares, a minister without portfolio, the Communists organized a march to the presidential palace Wednesday night to show that they were firmly behind the military. The Communists were offering the armed forces an exclusive partnership.

But instead of an embrace, the Communists were publicly shunned. The Revolutionary Council, the supreme ruling body, said pointedly that the Armed Forces Movement did not intend to let itself be identified with any one political party.

Influence Remains

These developments do not mean that the influence the Communists exert in pivotal sectors will be immediately uprooted. Nor do they mean that the most radical military officers have been silenced.

But they do seem to indicate that enough officers in the Armed Forces Movement feel a need for political equilibrium to push for a closer working relationship with the Socialists.

Senior military officers say that achieving stability would be made that much easier should the Socialists offer help and advice in pulling Portugal out of its economic crisis.

Police Files Said to Fall To Viet Cong

SAIGON, May 30 (UPI).—U.S. mbassador Graham Martin last onth promised helicopter evacation for 150 top South Vietmese policemen but the helipters never arrived, sources rectly involved in the operation id today.

As a result of the missed evacation, a former police chief comtted suicide and all records of e police department fell into e hands of the new governent, the sources said.

Included in the computer recds are names and details on lice informers, undercover ents and double agents used the Americans in South Vietm, they said.

The sources said the main comter able to decode the records s "deprogrammed" but not stroyed and the tapes containg the information were capturintact.

Martin promised to take 150 police officials and their milies on helicopters on the t day of the evacuation" April a source said.

The South Vietnamese went to e police headquarters at the ge of downtown Saigon and ited almost 24 hours for the licopters, which never came, e sources said.

When the old regime's last esident, Duong Van (Big) nh, ordered the surrender ril 30, four hours after the t U.S. helicopter left, most of se in the compound fled in attempt to fade into the lian population at least temarily.

But Brig. Gen. Tran Van Hai, ef of national police until last ar, committed suicide because feared mistreatment at the nds of the Communists, the rces said.

Records at national police adquarters, whose American riser had left before the final r, were kept intact. A lowking computer technician at headquarters apparently wiped out the computer's program there is widespread fear ong former policemen that the es will be decoded later.

.S. Travel Bill etoed by Ford

WASHINGTON, May 30 (UPI).— President Ford has vetoed ill that would have authorize $90 million to encourage eign tourists to visit the ited States and $8.1 million Americans "to see America it."

The measure would have emasized travel as part of the centennial. But Mr. Ford said tes and localities maintained ilities to promote tourism in the nation. He noted that funds for foreign tourism e twice what he had asked.



Associated Press.

CALIFORNIA HAYRIDE—A tractor pulls a wagon full of merrymakers in the Santa Clara Valley.

Nixon Is Said to Be Considering Establishment of Base in N.Y.C.

By Howard Seelye

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., May 30.—Former President Richard Nixon is being urged by some of his closest advisers to leave San Clemente and establish a new base of operations in New York.

A source said that, so far, Mr. Nixon, who has made substantial recovery from phlebitis and surgery, has made no decision either to sell his San Clemente home and move to New York or to set up operations there while retaining his ocean-front villa here.

Mr. Nixon recently invited a number of his friends to San Clemente for a discussion about his future. It was at that meeting that strong opinions were voiced that the former president should leave California.

Among those at the sessions, which were described as informal, were Charles (Bebe) Rebozo and Robert Abplanalp, both of whom have helped Mr. Nixon with the refinancing of his home, and the former attorney general, John Mitchell.

The consensus of the group was that Mr. Nixon should relocate for greater communication with world and U.S. leaders.

Mr. Nixon is described as being alert to national and worldwide developments and as being in regular contact with U.S. and world leaders.

Several foreign leaders have sought his counsel on international problems and a number of U.S. companies have considered retaining Mr. Nixon's aid in international business matters.

But it was stressed that Mr. Nixon, in seeking the opinions of his friends, is not likely to act soon.

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82 Airmen Return to Cambodia

ARANYAPRATHET, Thailand, May 30 (AP).—Eighty-two Cambodian military men, most of them fliers, voluntarily returned to Cambodia today after six weeks of exile in Thailand. Many said they were going back because they had left their wives and children behind.

"We're not afraid to go back to be ruled by the Khmer Rouge, even if we have to be forced to work in the jungles," said Group Capt. Kong Lach, who served in the Cambodian Air Force for 14 years before the country fell to the Communists April 17.

Capt. Kong Lach, the highest-ranking officer returning, said he could not sleep since arriving in Thailand. "Most of us do not know the fate of our families and, if our families were with us, we would not return to Cambodia," he said.

A Thai official said there are 1,065 Cambodian refugees in Aranyaprathet Province. The government provides food and shelters for the refugees with a daily allowance of about 60 cents each.

The U.S. Embassy said about 1,350 Cambodian refugees have been flown to the United States and 750 more are still living under U.S. sponsorship at the Utapao Air Force Base.

2d Polish Vessel Is Seized by U.S.

NEWARK, N.J., May 30 (AP).—U.S. authorities yesterday seized a Polish trawler that allegedly had contraband lobsters aboard. It was the second seizure of a Polish trawler this month.

The 100-foot Wicko put into Port Newark for provisions Tuesday and was seized after an inspection by Customs Service men yesterday. The ship allegedly took the lobsters from the outer continental shelf in violation of laws protecting lobsters and other species in coastal waters. The ship was not suspected of fishing within U.S. territorial waters, authorities said.

U.S. Attorney Jonathan Goldstein said the vessel's 25 crew members, including Capt. Andzej Gelba, were not being restrained from leaving the ship.

Japan Backs Air Fare Rise

TOKYO, May 30 (AP).—The Ministry of Transportation today granted approval to international air carriers for passenger fare increases effective June 7. Officials said the increases were 8 per cent for the Southeast Asia route and 7 per cent for the European route.

Albert Sees Congress Voting Jobs Bill Over Ford's Veto

WASHINGTON, May 30 (AP).—President Ford's veto of a $5.3-billion program designed to create 900,000 jobs will be overridden by Congress, House Speaker Carl Albert, D-Okla., predicted yesterday.

"The Congress will not allow the President's negative action to scuttle this job-producing legislation," Rep. Albert said after the White House announced Mr. Ford's veto.

The anti-recession measure included authorizations for $1.6 billion for public-service jobs, $485 million for summer youth jobs, $440 million for construction and repair of federal buildings around the country, $385 million for small-business loans and $325 million for speedup of flood control, reclamation, river and harbor projects.

In a White House statement issued while Mr. Ford was in Europe, the President said he vetoed the bill because "its chief impact would be felt long after our current unemployment problems are expected to subside."

Mr. Ford, who had requested a $2-billion authorization bill, also expressed concern that the vetoed bill would have increased the budget deficit, now set at $60 billion by the administration.

The House earlier this month passed the bill 293 to 109, more than the two-thirds required to override the veto. The Senate approved it by voice vote.

The latest national jobless rate stands at 8.9 per cent but the Labor Department added 22 more cities yesterday to its list of areas with "substantial" unemployment, meaning a rate of more than 6 per cent. That brought the number of areas on the list to 127 out of 150 areas surveyed by the department.

No Common Bond

There does not appear to be any common bond among the 23 major labor areas across the country still holding out against high unemployment, a Labor Department official said. "It's just the individual economies in each area."

Ponce, Puerto Rico, is the unemployment leader with a rate of 20.1% in March compared with a national rate of 8.9 per cent. Ponce also has been on the list longer than any other city, having had substantial unemployment since May, 1955.

The nation's second-highest unemployment listing in March was 18.7 per cent in Flint, Mich., followed by Detroit at 16.6 per cent and Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket, R.I., at 16 per cent.

FBI Plan Called 'Outrageous' by Attorney General

WASHINGTON, May 30 (WP).—Attorney General Edward Levi said yesterday that the counter-intelligence program that the FBI operated from 1956 to 1971 was "foolish" and "outrageous."

Mr. Levi, holding his second news conference since becoming attorney general Feb. 7, gave his first public characterization of the FBI's "Cointelpro" effort to harass and disrupt leftist and rightist groups.

His comments followed the release by the Justice Department last Friday of information about five Cointelpro programs, including one code-named "Operation Hoodwink," in which FBI agents sent anonymous letters to organized crime figures and Communist party officials in an attempt to put them "in competition" with each other.

Mr. Levi said: "I think it's outrageous because I think there's enough dishonesty and lack of candor and incivility in our society as it is and I don't think a government agency should add to that."

'Pirates' Gone From Area

Ecuadoreans Sense a Victory In Tuna 'War' With the U.S.

By Joanne Omang

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador (WP).—The last American tuna boat has steamed away, the last confiscated catch has been disposed of, and Ecuadorean officials now hope their own tuna industry will be left in peace by the "giant pirate bullies" from the north.

"Why do you Americans want all your resources and all of ours, too?" asked Oscar Cornejo, co-director of Garrido Fisheries, the second largest of Ecuador's 10 tuna processors.

Ecuadoreans see the apparent end to the 10-year-old tuna war as further proof that causing trouble is the only way to get the United States to stop taking the resources and ignoring the needs and feelings of little, underdeveloped nations like Ecuador.

"What does it matter to you, such a huge, powerful country, a few tuna, a few dollars more or less?" Carlos Ponce, a former president of Ecuador, asked. "This kind of thing costs you so many friends."

The American fleet of about 130 tuna boats, based in San Diego, has been following the migratory fish to the coast of Ecuador between January and March every year. Concerned that its own infant tuna industry was being hurt and foreseeing a future need for the resources of its offshore ocean bottom, Ecuador joined Peru and Chile in a 1952 declaration of sovereignty over the ocean out to 200 miles from the coast.

It set up a licensing procedure for foreign fishermen based on storage capacity of the boats. But most U.S. owners refused to buy licenses on the grounds—tacitly encouraged until recently by the U.S. government—that the 200-mile limit was not recognized by Washington.

Although U.S. diplomats now insist that the decision on whether to purchase licenses is strictly up to the tuna men, few have bought them. Ecuador seized the first American vessel in 1965 and since then has collected $6 million in fines.

The tuna, Ecuador argues, belong to Ecuador while they are feeding off the plankton and small fish that thrive on the rich runoff from the country's rainy, tropical mountains and river basins. "It's like the way you protect the ducks that migrate from Canada," said Oswaldo Trujillo, manager of Equatun, the Ecuador-Chilean processing organization that is this country's largest. "They're there only to feed, as the tuna are here, but you protect them and issue hunting licenses for them."

The government will not license the biggest American vessels, some of which have 10 storage bins, each roughly the size of a large living room, for a total capacity of 1,000 tons of tuna. Most of Ecuador's 90 tuna boats are much smaller.

This year, in a new get-tough policy, Ecuador seized seven American tuna boats, confiscated 1,2000 tons of tuna, stretched the fine assessment and collection procedure over a period of weeks and required the foreign fishermen to run back their catches at $400 a ton.

The U.S. government pays up to 70 per cent of the fishermen's fines and other losses, but the loss of time and the general harassment are considered effective deterrents to the "giant pirate bullies" from San Diego.

New Hampshire Defeats Bill on French Language

WASHINGTON, May 30 (WP).—The New Hampshire House of Representatives has defeated a bill—backed by the state's extensive French Canadian population—that would have directed schools to make French the state's "second language of international communication."

State Sen. Paul Provost of Manchester, sponsor of the bill, criticized the 195-121 vote, saying, "It wouldn't have hurt anybody. It wouldn't have cost anything."

The proposal would have assured that French would be offered as an optional language in school districts such as Manchester, where 65 per cent of the students are of French extraction. Mr. Provost said in a telephone interview.

Rep. Ernest Countermarsh, a supporter of the bill, noted that approximately 40 per cent of New Hampshire's population is of French extraction and that the largest share of the state's tourism comes from neighboring Quebec Province.

However, Rep. Elaine Lyons, an opponent of the bill, said the measure would have "given the lead to French" over Spanish, German and other languages.

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Percy Calls Ford Support 'Thin,' Eyes '76

By Bryce Nelson

HICAGO, May 30.—Liberal ublican Sen. Charles Percy Illinois said yesterday that is shocked by the "paper-thin" port for President Ford in nois and said he would conr running against Mr. Ford the 1976 Republican presitial nomination if the Presit does not demonstrate more lership in solving serious naal problems.

en. Percy's criticism of Mr. d marked a sharp change in earlier stance of backing the sident and were among the t such criticisms from a leadmember of the Republican y's liberal wing.

n. Percy particularly attackhe President's energy speech, le on Tuesday night, parts of h he termed "as amateurish resentation to the nation as ever seen."

e said the presidential aide suggested that Mr. Ford tear ts from a calendar to inte congressional inaction on gy should be fired.

There's got to be some inspira in the country from the ite House," Sen. Percy said. the President's speech was great disappointment to me," though he agrees with the sident's energy policy. "It didn't come across," he said a luncheon with reporters. There is a lack of enthusiasm President Ford at all levels," Percy said. The Illinois ublican was particularly vetent several times during the discussion and pounded his chair with his fist at times.



UPI.

Sen. Charles Percy

Sen. Percy maintained that he was not now a candidate for president but said that he might consider candidacy before the end of the year.

If progress is not made in presidential leadership, Sen. Percy said, either the Republican party or Mr. Ford might decide that it is not appropriate for Mr. Ford to run in 1976.

'My Time to Run'

If Mr. Ford does not run, Sen. Percy said, the senator plans to be a candidate for the Republican nomination. "Either now or 1980 is my time to run for president," he said.

Support for Mr. Ford after his handling of the Cambodian seizure of the freighter Mayaguez is stronger in Washington than among voters elsewhere, the senator said. "The level of support is much thinner than I thought it was and that's probably the most shocking thing that I've heard as a result of my tour through Illinois all this week," he said.

Sen. Percy listed several indications of lack of presidential leadership that could drive him to consider running for president:

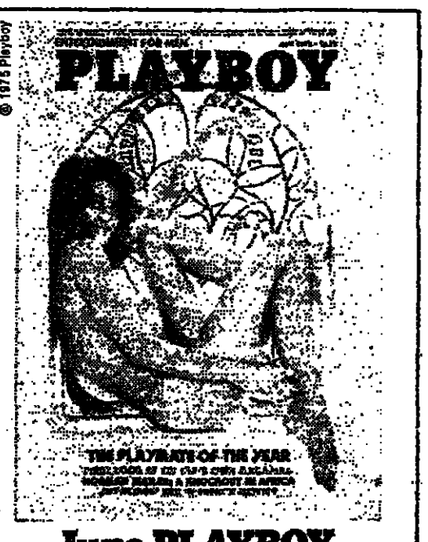
- Failure of Mr. Ford to win a Middle East settlement, which Sen. Percy called "the key to the future success of this country for many years to come."
- Inability to demonstrate leadership on energy questions.
- A rise in the unemployment rate to more than 10 per cent.
- Mr. Ford's reaching out "too much to the right."

In the Republican party, Sen. Percy said the threat to the President is from the right "because [former California Gov. Ronald] Reagan is really out and actively working."

The senator said that if the President won a settlement in the Middle East, then Mr. Ford would be a strong candidate in 1976 whom he would not oppose.

When asked if he now considered Mr. Ford a weak President, Sen. Percy paused and replied, "No, not yet."

© *Los Angeles Times.*



June PLAYBOY

Bruce Williamson goes to the land where sex began and finds the French field some fairly frothy flicks in *Sex in Cinema—French Style.* Norman Mailer unleashes the second of his one-two punch on the All-Foreman Battle for the Belt in *The Fight.* We unveil the hands-down winner of our annual search for the premiere *Playmate of the Year* and, as luck would have it, she's a knockout. Meanwhile, the mind of *Catch 22* author Joseph Heller is probed in the PLAYBOY Interview, and June Playmate Azizi Johari pictorially proves the aptness of her Swahili name, "Rare Jewel."

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
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Page 4—Saturday-Sunday, May 31-June 1st, 1975

Palestinians at Geneva

One of the major worries about the proposed Geneva conference on the Middle East may no longer be valid. This was the belief that the gathering would be immobilized from its opening day by demands that Yassir Arafat's Palestine Liberation Organization be admitted as a full-fledged participant

The Soviet Union and the leading Arab states are now soft-pedalling this point, rightly recognizing that it would destroy the conference before it even began. Instead, *the consensus that seems to be* emerging is one that the United States and Israel could live with, even if neither government is yet prepared to say so.

The principle that leaders of the disenfranchised Palestinians should participate in negotiating an ultimate settlement would be established as the conference opens, but *actual discussion of the Palestinian future* would be deferred until the participating governments had made headway on more easily negotiated issues.

This formula makes sense. Would-be peacemakers have only deluded themselves in thinking that any serious settlement could be achieved without involving Palestinian *interests alongside those of the* established states. At the same time the maximum demands spelled out by Mr. Arafat in his appearance at the United Nations have gradually been watered down; Palestinian officials now speak openly about the desirability of reaching a working arrangement with the state of Israel.

On Israel's side, a common thread running through platforms of the various opposition groups that have sprung up in recent weeks is that Prime Minister Rabin and his government are wrong in flatly refusing to enter into any negotiations with the Palestinian movement. His official position resembles nothing so much as the former refusal of the Arab states to enter into any negotiations with Israel, a self-defeating stance that Israeli leaders always quite rightly denounced.

The issue is left open whether all the participants in Geneva would have to acknowledge the PLO as the "sole legitimate spokesmen" of the Palestinians. The Soviet Union, for one, pointedly refused to proffer that statement during Mr. Arafat's recent visit to Moscow.

As a practical matter no alternative Palestinian organizations have anything like the claim to recognition that the PLO has built up—partly due, unfortunately, to Israel's longstanding restriction on peaceful political activity in the occupied territories. Even now it may not be too late for a relaxation of those restrictions to prepare the way for *some kind of West Bank referendum* that would give a more representative character to the Palestinian leadership that must ultimately participate in negotiating a Middle East settlement.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

For a Namibian Solution

On the surface there would seem to be little prospect for progress toward a negotiated agreement providing for self-determination and independence for Namibia (South-West Africa) in the United Nations Security Council deliberations. Yet, the gap between the UN position and that of South Africa, which has controlled Namibia for half a century, has clearly narrowed since the Security Council made its most recent demands on the Pretoria government last November.

In a speech in the Namibian capital of Windhoek last week, Prime Minister John Vorster went beyond previous comments in emphasizing that South Africa does not claim "one single inch" of Namibian soil. He promised that it would respect Namibia territorial integrity, would not interfere with the *right of Namibians to determine* their own political future and would allow all political groups freedom to participate. Mr. Vorster also offered to negotiate on the issue with a representative of UN Secretary-General Waldheim and to "exchange ideas" with a committee for Namibia set up recently by the Organization of African Unity.

As against these overtures, he still refuses to accept United Nations supervision of Namibia's political development and a dominant role in that process for its most active political group, the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO). Many Namibians, including political leaders of stature, would also object to UN actions that seemed designed to hand the country over to SWAPO, whose grass-roots support they question. But even within SWAPO, despite its bellicose rhetoric, there are hints that it would cooperate in any elections or constitutional talks in Namibia organized by the UN.

*If it genuinely desires to disengage peace*fully from Namibia and thereby defuse one of the most dangerous residual problems in that part of the world, South Africa will have to accept UN supervision.

The world would never regard as valid any elections or constitutional conventions controlled by the government that has ruled *for 50 years a land that it never owned* and that is clearly a UN ward.

On this point, those governments—the United States, Britain and France—whose vetoes prevented South Africa's expulsion from the United Nations last year—have every right to expect a further concession from Mr. Vorster. It will save time, trouble *and probably lives if South Africa* takes that crucial step at this session of the Security Council.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Britain on Skid Row?

Britain's reputation abroad is at a nadir that has certainly not been plumbed within *living memory. Most foreign observers will* agree, rightly or wrongly, that our perils were greater after Dunkirk. But we were meeting those perils with all the strength deriving from courage, patriotism, unity and free traditions. This was universally recognized, and won the admiration of friends and the respect of foes. Now it is very *different . . . The very quality of British life.* British leadership and indeed of the British people is doubted and often despaired of . . .

[Such] comment is being made widely in the press and on radio and television in all major countries, by highly experienced observers mostly sympathetic to Britain. In the age of statistics they are only too familiar with Britain's unenviable record as top of the strikes and inflation league and bottom of the standard of *living* league at half the level of the Continental top bracket. British travellers abroad are painfully reminded, by comparison, of the gradual general run-down of material, aesthetic and moral standards at home. They listen to our former foreign admirers telling them how they feel inexplicably let down and *saddened that Britain, to whom they looked* to set standards in so many ways, is in such apparent decline.

But does it somehow all look different to the Labor government and its supporters? Is this the kind of society the founding fathers of socialism set out to create? Or is the government really wallowing helplessly, off course and out of control, in the roughish sea whipped up by the universal social and economic problems of the age—which other societies traditionally far less stable than ours are weathering successfully? One does not need foreign observers to see that the answer is "Yes." One only has to look around and listen to any news bulletin . . .

What is more, an extreme section is deliberately out to wreck the economic, political *and social system as it exists in Britain* today and build some form of communism on the ashes. It constitutes only a fraction of the Labor and trade union movement, yet it has enormous, increasing and sometimes decisive influence . . .

It is no coincidence that the left wing is solid against the European Community. On *the whole it takes its line from Russia*, and the more extreme it is the more totally does it do so . . . The in-fighting in the Labor party has played a major part in bringing about the referendum and of course in the divisive nature of the campaign, during which the neglect of crucial decisions on national affairs has greatly contributed to Britain's decline. It appears that the overwhelming majority of Conservatives and Liberals and of the Social Democrats in the *Labor party who advocate continuing* British membership will gain the day. It is a great mistake, however, to assume that Britain, freed from a major distraction and responding to help and stimulus, will automatically regain its health.

Deterioration has gone a long way in all fields. Economic recovery alone will not be *enough to restore that part of the quality* of life that has been lost or to bring the traditional British virtues back into full validity and vigour. The regeneration and the regaining of lost ground will depend on whether we ourselves, as individuals and as a nation, have still got the will. The way back will be more difficult even than it was after Dunkirk.

—From The Daily Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 31, 1900

SHANGHAI—The rebellion around Peking is assuming grave dimensions. The Boxers, after routing the soldiery sent against them, seized and burned the railway station at Luko-Chiao, on the Luhan line. A French engineer was wounded, and the train going to Paotingfu was stopped, while all the telephone lines have been cut. The U.S. Government is planning to send a detachment of Marines to guard the Legation in Peking.

Fifty Years Ago

May 31, 1925

NEW YORK—The original Wright airplane, the first heavier-than-air machine, may remain in the United States, despite the recent controversy, and it may be placed in the Smithsonian Institution for the edification and enjoyment of future generations of Americans. This was the cheering statement made by Mr. Grover M. Loening, the inventor, after his talk with Mr. Orville Wright, *coinventor of the heavier-than*air machine.



'Okay, Evel Knsumer, Now Let's See You Try A Couple More'

'The New Economic World Order'

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—In the last three weeks, Secretary of State Kissinger has made three important speeches on the U.S. future world economic policy, *which have been the source of* the most intense controversy at the highest levels of this government.

The first was made on May 13 to the Kansas City International Relations Council, the second to the International Energy Agency in Paris on May 27, and the third to the OECD ministerial council, on May 28, also in Paris.

The controversy arose, in the first place, over procedure. Kissinger's theme was that economic chaos was a threat to world peace, and that the United States should consult with both the industrial and the developing nations to create what he called in private "a new world economic *order," but he did not consult* with the members of the President's Economic Policy Board until he was about to take off for Kansas City. Or so they say.

The members of the board didn't mind his proposal for consultation *with other countries*, but thought it a bit odd that he didn't consult with them, and Secretary of the Treasury Simon was particularly incensed by his talk of "a new world economic order," a popular phrase with the poor and the Communist nations, which suggested that the old economic order was no good.

Amended Speech

Accordingly, the Kansas City *speech was amended at the last* minute, and the President insisted that future Kissinger talks on this subject be cleared in advance with the board. This produced last weekend a series of meetings about the substance of Kissinger's *two Paris talks*, which were reviewed line by line by some members of the board and, finally, at a meeting of the whole board at 8:15 last Monday morning, presided over by the President.

According to our information, Simon made a speech to the board on the values of the free enterprise system and the dangers of negotiating commodity agreements rather than leaving prices to the marketplace. Secretary of Labor Dunlop suggested that it was silly to talk about all developing countries, as if Chad, *Singapore and India were all the* same.

Ford said he was for the free enterprise system but didn't want to approach the problem from an ideological point of view. He wanted practical solutions to practical problems, and agreed that the United States should try to consult with both the industrial nations and the developing nations rather than confronting them with organized cartels. At *about 9 o'clock Ford picked up* his papers and left, and Kissinger's amended speeches were approved.

This, of course, is not the end but only the beginning of the problem, though the tussle over these speeches at least brought both the procedural and substantive issues to the fore. The administration has been divided on how to deal with the oil cartel and with the producers of other essential raw materials who regard the success of the oil producers as a model for redistributing the wealth of the world.

Secretary Simon, of course, sees the OPEC cartel's techniques not as a form of free enterprise but as calculated and dangerous distortion, and the only thing that infuriates him more than this is the thought of negotiating prices with the commodity producers outside the free market.

On substance, however, the Kissinger approach, if not all his phrases, survived the tiff. His Paris speeches, as finally delivered, paid tribute to the general success of the old system, and made clear that the United States *was not going to take an ideo*logical approach to the problem, but wanted to consult with all nations in the hope of working out a system adequate to the new conditions of the world.

"The economic system which we labored so hard to construct," he told the OECD "is now under stress. The energy crisis of 1973 *first dramatized the forces* of change which threaten to outrun our capacity for cooperative action. A food crisis, a global recession and a rate of inflation unprecedented in the postwar period have further strained the structure of international cooperation . . .

"Economic expansion in the industrial world and economic cooperation with the less developed *countries go hand in hand. These* issues go far beyond economic considerations, economic stagnation breeds political instability..."

Thus, he reconciled the old system with his own view that it has to be amended in consultation with both the producing and consuming nations. The outlook, however, is not for dramatic *international commodity* agreements or for indexing prices to the cost of living, but for case-by-case agreements in accordance with Ford's pragmatic approach.

Perhaps the most important result of this controversy will not be in policy itself for the time being but in the ways in which policy will be made. Kissinger *or a chosen aide will be in on the* discussions of the President's Economic Policy Board much more consistently than they have been in the past.

More important, policies may lead to speeches in the future rather than the other way around, and in Washington, this will be quite an innovation.

Europe Trip Tests Ford Abroad—And at Home

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON.—The present European trip is a test of President Ford as a leader in foreign policy all right. But the issue is not, as some White House aides seem to believe, whether he can assert himself over Henry Kissinger.

The true issue is whether the President can make the hard decisions involved in sorting out the conflicting interests of this country. It is a question of the validity of the self-comparison Mr. Ford likes to make with Harry Truman.

Consider what the European allies really want. What they would most of all like to hear is that the United States is getting *ready to lead them out of* the worldwide recession. But that only means that Mr. Ford and his economic advisers will have to face up to their most vexing internal problems with more acumen than they have shown up to now.

The thing the Europeans next want is a settlement in the Middle East. President Anwar Sadat of Egypt is promising just that —at a stiff price.

Sadat's Objectives

Mr. Sadat wants the United States to push Israel back to the 1967 frontiers but he and other Arab states are prepared to give only the haziest guarantees of Israeli security. He wants to put the Middle East and the question of the Palestine insurgents up for grabs at a conference in Geneva which includes the Russians. He also, having become the Abe Beame of the international community, wants some immediate financial help.

So the true question is back here. The question is whether Mr. Ford can organize the pressure required to get acceptance of these terms by the Congress and the Israelis.

The third thing the Europeans would like is a secure supply of oil from the Persian Gulf at a lower price. Mr. Kissinger has belatedly been won over to the best means to that end—talking the question out in the context of a meeting between oil producers and oil consumers. But *if a producer-consumer confer*ence is to bear fruit, Washington will have to come up with proposals for stabilizing the prices of other raw materials produced by the poorer, less-developed countries.

At present the State Department, which favors such a proposal, is at war with the Treasury Department, which has objections based on the sanctity of the free market. President Ford has not been able to decide between his diplomatic and his economic advisers and so the true obstacle to further progress lies in the Oval Office itself.

Another allied objective is to shore up southern Europe. That means in the first instance avoiding an outbreak of fighting between Greece and Turkey. But that matter, in turn, is intimately associated with skillful handling of the congressional ban on aid to Turkey.

Southern Europe

Additionally, there is the opening for Communist penetration made by instability in Italy and Portugal. The north European countries are trying to meet the challenge by aid and assistance to the socialist and liberal parties of southern Europe. They would *like the support of Washington* and most American officials are willing.

But President Ford and Mr. Kissinger lean to a harder line —a line which emphasizes support for anti-Communist rightists and threatens leftists with ostracism or worse. As a result the whole position of the administration is in doubt.

Provided he can resolve these doubts and disagreements, the President has a fairly comfortable foreign policy prospect ahead. The Russians, wary that after the debacle in Southeast Asia the United States may behave like a wounded tiger, are doing their best not to upset détente. So the future agenda includes a jumbo summit meeting in Geneva to ratify the status quo in Europe, a resumption of the producer-consumer talks in Paris, a Geneva meeting on the Middle East, a Soviet-American summit meeting with good prospects for another agreement limiting strategic arms and a Sino-American summit session in Peking.

Given these prospects, the President has solid reason to want to identify with foreign policy. But it is sheer mischief to suggest that to assert himself he has to drop Mr. Kissinger. As the mischief goes on, it becomes a serious question whether Mr. Ford has the fiber, as Mr. Truman did, to tolerate subordinates of truly high abilities.

The Man Who Came to Dinner

By C. L. Sulzberger

BRUSSELS—The position of France at the current NATO summit is both anomalous and important. It is anomalous because the French have not been members of the NATO military organization since they withdrew from its integrated command structure and expelled its headquarters eight years ago. But it is important because the French *still consider themselves signato*ries to and loyally obligated by the North Atlantic Alliance.

Thus, bridging the protocol gap between attendance at a meeting of the chiefs of government as an odd man out or simply not coming at all, President Giscard d'Estaing chose an original formula. He has avoided the actual *summit talks. Instead, he flew* here to attend King Baudouin's dinner Thursday evening in honor of the allied leaders, a dinner where Giscard actually outranked President Ford because he had been in office three months longer.

France's chief of state, who takes personal charge of his country's foreign policy, conceived a respect and liking for Ford when the two met in Martinique late *last year. He particularly wished* to stress the fact by being seen if not heard at this, a summit the United States dominates as much by political necessity as by the logic of power. Moreover, French participation in Western defense is far more extensive than many people realize.

Lemnitzer's Work

There is a French military mission to NATO in Brussels, headed by a four-star admiral; another headed by a three-star air force general to SHAPE headquarters in Casteau, Belgium, and an exceptionally able French ambassador assigned to the North Atlantic Council here. There has also been unusually good cooperation between France and the *NATO command on air defense* and on naval affairs.

When U.S. Gen. Lyman Lemnitzer commanded allied forces and had the difficult assignment of transferring, at De Gaulle's *insistence*, their principal headquarters from French soil (a job he accomplished magnificently), he initiated talks with the chairman of the French chiefs of staff, General Ailleret. The purpose of these was to discuss contingency plans for cooperation between France's forces and those under SHAPE command.

De Gaulle had decreed that availability of French units would only be decided at a moment of crisis, never by commitment in advance, as had been the case until 1967. But Lemnitzer and Ailleret agreed it was necessary to draw up emergency procedures so as to be ready for immediate cooperation in case of need. Accord was ultimately worked out on basic understandings that would permit simultaneous directives to both NATO units and the French First Army which is separately assigned to help defend West Germany.

Subsequent and similar formulas covering France's tactical and air defense forces were then *devised. A valid basis for co*operation therefore already existed before Lemnitzer was retired and before Ailleret lost his life in an air crash. And the French have quietly strengthened their cooperation since, although pointedly refraining from rejoining NATO's integrated command structure.

With diplomatic skill and political tact France has thus drawn itself back somewhat into the North Atlantic defense fold while carefully eschewing the NATO military organization. In effect, the French Army may be considered a NATO reserve force. Contingency plans for tactical assignments in the theoretical event of war would tie in with allied procedures.

Allies Pleased

Moreover, the French Navy has *been effectively and efficiently* working with NATO ships on maneuver. After Britain announced it was terminating its naval presence in the Mediterranean, France quietly moved its *two aircraft carriers into that* sea and from now on they will be based there.

The NATO commanders, while respecting the special French position which links it to other allied forces on a theoretically conditional basis, are nonetheless pleased with developments; and particularly by the strengthened Mediterranean *fleet which helps* allied flexibility in that nervous area.

All this was symbolized by Giscard's decision to attend the Belgian King's dinner (and, incidentally, talk privately with Ford, although avoiding participation in the formal summit). The French President is far too canny a politician to subject himself to attacks by Communists on the left and ultra-Gaullists on the right for appearing to be too pro-American or to be inching back toward "integration," a dirty word in France.

But the French President is also far too wise a statesman to allow his country to appear isolated from its best friends and allies. Baudouin's party was the best way out of a theoretical dilemma and into a practical alliance.

Letters

'Mayaguez'

Subjects of debate raised by Anthony Lewis in his article "The Mayaguez Affair: The Morning After" (IHT, May 30) must be attended to by conscientious Americans. He doubts whether the Ford administration gave the Khmer Rouge enough time to free the Mayaguez and her crew, for only 35 hours elapsed between the initial capture and the incipient rescue attempt.

He challenges the President's accusation of "piracy" on the high seas by the Cambodian Navy since this struggling and enfeebled infant nation had every right to suspect and seize an enemy ship in their territorial waters. He questions the validity and legality of the swift and brutal military response to nonessential military targets. And he hints that our leaders preferred a military solution to a diplomatic one.

The implications of Mr. Lewis's observations are alarming indeed. If the angry men who control our executive branch continue their trigger-happy ways without moral and legal congressional consent, and if American global strategies rely on the trumps of threatening diplomatic language and brute force, the United States risks further isolation from Third World politics.

In our interdependent world, no man or nation can survive for long, alone, in a hostile sea.

Jeffrey MORGEN.

Pont-de-la-Maye, France.

French Policy

Since President Giscard d'Estaing believes the Soviets have "no aggressive intentions toward Europe." ("The Problems of Europe," IHT, May 23), I suppose we can all relax now, kick out the United States and disband NATO as France would like.

Perhaps this would be quickly followed by a removal of Warsaw Pact forces on our borders? And Russia won't then need a base in Libya or a presence in the Mediterranean? Or an increase in military spending every year?

The Communists can then stop thinking that they must forcibly make the world safe for Communism.

In spite of the Russians really being the good guys, what worries me is that France is now in the process of augmenting her nuclear and conventional forces! Do they know more than they are telling?

P. PITTRELLA.

Heimerzheim, W. Germany.

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UN Deadline Ignored on S.-W. Africa

South Africa Is Silent On Independence Call

WINDHOEK, South-West Africa, May 30 (Reuters).—The United Nations deadline for action by South Africa to yield its disputed control of South-West Africa passed today with little perceptible change in the scene.

A spokesman for SWAPO, the black nationalist South-West African People's Organization, said: "We are waiting for the UN. Whatever the South African government wants, we know it is not wanted by the people of Namibia." Namibia is the nationalist name for South-West Africa.

After decades of argument, all was set for confrontation between the UN and South Africa, which administers this mineral-rich territory—four times the size of Britain—with a population of 750,000 under a mandate granted in 1919 by the League of Nations and since revoked by the UN.

UN Council Meets

The UN Security Council, which last December set the deadline for South Africa to announce its withdrawal from South-West Africa, met today to review the situation and discuss what measures to take.

South Africa maintains that it is not answerable to the UN on this issue. But in line with its drive for friendlier relations with black Africa, it has embarked on a campaign to loosen apartheid in South-West Africa and urge its various tribes and ethnic groups toward discussing independence.

Different Worlds

At the same time, a commission of the South-West Africa legislative assembly is examining ways in which petty apartheid can be scrapped—such as allowing blacks to eat in white restaurants and stay at white hotels.

At the instigation of the South African government, hundreds of officials at all levels have been briefed for a campaign to prepare the whites for a general easing on apartheid.

SWAPO, recognized by the UN and the Organization of African Unity as the main representative body, is apparently unimpressed. Whites and blacks in Namibia live in two different worlds," Kinny Hilundwa, chairman of SWAPO's northern region said. The blacks are the have-nots, victims of discrimination and oppression."

South Africa and the governments here and in Owambo, the comparatively fertile northern region, where SWAPO draws the bulk of its support from the predominant Owambo tribe, claim that the movement is a spent force.

Christian Unit Curbed

CAPE TOWN, May 30 (Reuters).—The South African government cracked down today on the Christian Institute of Southern Africa, an anti-apartheid alliance of clergymen, by prohibiting it from receiving funds from abroad.

A parliamentary commission earlier this week said that some of the institute's activities constituted "a danger to the state."

A state proclamation today listed the institute as an "affected" organization, meaning that it is considered to engage in political activity in cooperation with, or under the influence of, a foreign organization or person.



Associated Press.

ELECTION TIME—A street vendor in Rome counts his change in front of poster put up by the Italian Communist party, marking the start of a regional election campaign. Vote is scheduled for June 15.

Numeiri Striving to Convert Sudan's Desert to Croplands

By Jack Foisie

KHARTOUM, the Sudan.—The 2-million-acre Gezira cooperative ranch is the world's largest farm under one management, according to the Sudan government, which views it as the shining example of President Gaafar Numeiri's "revolutionary socialism."

But the Gezira, whose main crop is cotton, is the only outstanding success since Gen. Numeiri, who seized power in 1969, introduced his brand of socialism.

Steadily, he seems to be abandoning most of his other socialistic ideas in favor of pragmatic development financed by his oil-wealthy Arab neighbors.

Begun by British colonists in 1911 and watered since 1925 by the Blue Nile through a vast irrigation system, the Gezira and its Mangil extension are blessed with a rare soil that absorbs water well. What was formerly desert is now a green field that stretches north and south for more than 100 miles and east and west for about 30 miles.

Political Awareness a Target

Basically, the only changes under socialism have been to add political education to the schooling of farm children, to pool machinery and to unify crop marketing.

Having badly mishandled the sale of cotton, in recent years, Gen. Numeiri's Gezira experts are putting more of the land into wheat and sugarcane, both in great demand everywhere in the Middle East.

While much of the vast Sudan remains desolate, several other huge agricultural projects are planned to begin soon.

There is the Jonglei project, due to get under way next year, when the White Nile swamps of the mid-Sudan will be partly drained, producing more farming land. The central aim of Jonglei, however, is to build a bypass canal that will carry upper Nile water around the swamp. The water will increase the flow of the Nile and provide more irrigation in northern Sudan and southern Egypt.

Confident Oil Money

Such undertakings will require billions of dollars, but the oil sheikhs seem willing and able to finance them, believing as does Gen. Numeiri that the Sudan could become the breadbasket of the Arab world.

But first something must be done to counter Sudan's underdeveloped economy and lack of roads and railroads.

On the two Nile rivers (the Blue and the White join here at Khartoum and the color of both seems to be gray), the steamer fleet is composed of 19th-century paddlewheelers.

The only link with Port Sudan, the Red Sea harbor, is a single-track railroad. Trains pulled by Japanese-built locomotives overheat on the mountain grades. There are days when the city is without gasoline because the daily fuel train has failed to arrive. Port congestion is such that some UN supplies lie on the docks two years.

South of Khartoum there are only two bridges along a 1,000-mile stretch of the White Nile. And there are only 200 miles of hard-surfaced road in all of the Sudan.

Improvements in transportation are being made, but a Khartoum-Port Sudan highway and a pipeline inland from Sudan's Red Sea refinery will not be ready for two years.

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Houston Is U.S. Base

Key to Competing in Mideast Is Often an 'Arab Connection'

By Nicholas C. Chriss

HOUSTON, May 30—U.S. businessmen competing for contracts in the Middle East often find that success or failure hinges on something called the "Arab Connection." In the United States, the best connection is in Houston.

"We find real friendship in Houston," said Zakaria Gomaa, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of Egypt's National Assembly.

"We consider Houston a pilot city for real collaboration between Arab nations and the United States. Everyone here in this beautiful city wants to know reality," he said during a recent visit.

Knowing reality for many U.S. firms, particularly the giant energy and construction companies here, means picking their way through the Middle East marketplace, knowing the "Arab Connection," the right people, the right time and the right place for business.

The Saudi Council of Ministers has launched a five-year economic plan calling for the expenditure of $140 billion. And firms such as Exxon, Shell and the Arabian American Oil Co. (Aramco) are among the bidders. Getting the right Arab Connection can make or break a company contract, as many of the companies have learned. Much of the reason for the existence of the Arab Connection in Houston stems from the long friendship the firms have accumulated in the Arab world.

In this oil country, there is a wavy pro-Arab sentiment that has been dormant for years. To speak of it, however, was and still is considered bad business. It was, and often still is, considered anti-Jewish.

Asked specifically about U.S.-Arab relations, such leaders of the industry as M.A. Wright, executive vice-president and a director of Exxon Corp., and Harry Bridges, president of the Shell Oil Co., refused to discuss the subject.

But it is common talk in the boardrooms, private meetings and country clubs where oil-industry executives meet, and Arab visitors easily recognize that the congenial atmosphere in Houston is weighted more in their favor than in other areas, such as New York or Washington.

Some believe there is an empathy between the independent Arab nature and the free-wheeling style of Texas business that brings the two regions closer together.

"The basic nature of Texas—I suppose because of its cowboy heritage which is free, outgoing and loath to accept rules—is much like that of the nomads of the gulf," said Salah Hawalla, an Arab contractor.

From the Coasts

Few of the men who inhabit the corporate suites in Houston have ever been close to a cowboy, much less nomad. Most of them are from the East or West Coast.

But Mr. Hawalla probably was talking about the men who worked the oil rigs and actually bring the Western technology to his land; men who are as much at home in the Saudi deserts as on the streets of Houston.

Many of the visiting Arab delegates, however, believe that Americans look down on them, their customs and do not trust Arabs.

Saud Abu Kishk, president of the Mediterranean Consulting Service in Dallas and a former adviser to the late industrialist H.L. Hunt, said the Arab Connection includes a greater awareness and appreciation of Arabic history, culture and customs by Americans. A U.S. citizen and native Palestinian, he added that too many Americans approach the Arab countries with a "hustler" attitude.

There are many oil and gas men who have become knowledgeable about the Middle East, but there are many more who are finding they still need guidance on everything from business methods to household customs in the Middle East. And in Houston, many seek some of that expertise from a man named Atef Gamal-Eldin.

Among Best Known

Mr. Eldin is probably the best known of a large number of Middle East consultants in the United States to help U.S. firms make the Arab Connection. He is a founder of the American-Arab Chamber of Commerce here, an international business consultant, a former Egyptian counsel in New York and a graduate of the University of Cairo. Fluent in Arabic, he holds a doctorate of jurisprudence from the University of Houston.

He plays an important role in building the Arab Connection business—the role of promoting Arab awareness in the United States.

Mr. Eldin for years has worked to maintain contacts with the Middle East. He is a native of Egypt and has broadcast on the Voice of America to the Middle East, where millions of Arab listeners heard him describe the moon flights of the U.S. space program. He has often stated that he is more interested in giving the United States an understanding of Arabs than in promoting the huge companies he often represents. Otherwise, he said, he would open his own private law firm and make much more money.

Mr. Eldin has little to say about Israel and his great fear is that somehow, in some way, the chamber might get entangled with the Palestine Liberation Organization. When a PLO representative came to Houston, Mr. Eldin avoided him. The chamber's motives are social and economic—not political—he emphasizes.

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Hopes for Big Grain Crop

Tanzania Welcomes Floods —After 2 Years of Drought

By David B. Ottaway

DAR ES SALAAM (WP).—Almost daily rains during much of this month have turned this humid Indian Ocean city into a swamp and in this unceremonious way the two-year drought that has damaged Tanzania economically apparently is ending.

The rains, late by a month but the heaviest in years along the coast, have turned normal life here into an adventure. They have engulfed underground telephone cables so that phones are often out of order. On one day recently, travelers were stranded in town because the road to the airport was washed out.

But the rains also promise an end to the sharpest food shortages since independence 14 years ago. The talk of the city is no longer of having to spend $100 million more in foreign exchange to import food but of a bumper crop and even a crisis in grain storage facilities.

* * *

One measure for Westerners here of the seriousness of the foreign exchange crisis was when the finance minister declared that butter and cheese were "luxury items" which the government will no longer allow to be imported from Kenya. Since Tanzania does not produce butter, Westerners will have to adjust to the unpopular local margarine.

The minister pointed out that in terms of the entire population, only a small segment—largely foreigners at that—will suffer for the common good. But the notion that butter and cheese can be regarded as luxury items still shocks some foreigners.

* * *

The English-language Daily News brings the flavor of Tanzania's African socialist revolution to the breakfast table of official Americans with a somewhat bitter sting. Run by ideologues out to make clear the country's militant stand on the big international issues of the day, and particularly those concerning Africa, the newspaper has lambasted American foreign policy from Saigon to Pretoria.

"The history of U.S. imperialism is the history of a bloodbath," a front-page editorial told its readers following the U. S. decision to provide enriched uranium to South Africa.

"After failing to conquer completely the people of Latin America, Asia and the Middle East, U.S. imperialism wants to have a round of blood-spilling in Africa... Whoever thinks that the United States is a friend of Africa is really mistaken."

The editorial was too much for U. S. Ambassador Beverly Carter jr., who generally ignores the newspaper's attacks as the rantings of leftist intellectuals unrepresentative of the views of President Julius Nyerere.

He protested to the Information and Foreign Ministries about the editorial. The most noticeable result was the dropping of the "U.S." before the word imperialism. But the meaning is just about as clear as before.

American officials show concern and puzzlement about whether the strong anti-Americanism of the Tanzanian newspapers—the radio is less vitriolic—really affects the public and more importantly the elite, which they say is generally friendly. But it clearly rankles at a time when U.S. aid to Tanzania has jumped fivefold in a year and tens of thousands of tons of American grain helped prevent Tanzanians from starving in the drought.

* * *

Tanzanian officials have given their first estimates of how many peasants have been moved in the current "villagization campaign," aimed at regrouping the entire rural population into planned villages where social services can better be provided.

Prime Minister Rashid Kawawa recently announced that 10 million of the nearly 15 million population are now "living together" and that 5 million have been moved into new villages in the last year alone.

There are still 3.5 million peasants "on the waiting list" to be moved to planned villages, he added, and their turn will come after the fall harvest.

The campaign is the biggest movement of population ever attempted in Africa to achieve a "rural breakthrough" and Tanzanians and Westerners alike are watching to see what effects it will have on farm production.

With the heavy rains and an effective campaign to get every able-bodied person to grow food this year, Tanzania may defy the harbingers of doom by moving millions of people and reaping a good harvest at the same time.

Rabin Downplays Suez Reopening As a Peace Move

From Wire Dispatches

TEL AVIV, May 30.—The scheduled reopening of the Suez Canal on June 5 will not prevent Egypt from launching an attack on Israel through the Sinai Peninsula, Premier Yitzhak Rabin said in an interview published today.

"Whoever is counting on the idea that an open Suez Canal will insure that Egypt will not attack is making a mistake," Mr. Rabin told the newspaper Al Hamishmar. "The opening of the canal by Egypt is not an act for peace—only an act of the normalization of Egyptian life in the canal region."

"It is a gesture toward the Soviet Union and Europe as well as a step to create a better atmosphere in order to get from Israel concessions that Israel has refused to give up to now," he said.

Mr. Rabin also said he and other Israeli leaders fear that Egypt might use the canal reopening as a pretext to move large numbers of troops to its east bank, in violation of the 1974 troop-disengagement pact.

Former Defense Minister Moshe Dayan proposed today that Israel withdraw its tanks and heavy weapons eight miles—to a point 20 miles from the canal—if Egypt refrained from moving forces to the east bank, Gen.

Two Cosmonauts Tending Garden; Long Stay Seen

MOSCOW, May 30 (AP).—Two cosmonauts are tending a "garden" in the Salyut-4 space laboratory, indicating that they may plan to stay in orbit for some time.

In their sixth working day in space, the Soyuz-18 commander, Lt. Col. Pyotr Klimuk, 33, and flight engineer Vitaly Sevastiyanov, 40, switched on an "oasis" system today in order to grow onions and peas, Tass said.

Tass reported that other plants will be cultivated and insects raised in space weightlessness. Such experiments usually take several weeks before bearing useful scientific information.

Similar experiments were carried out by the Soyuz-17 cosmonauts who spent nearly a month aboard the same space laboratory in January and February.

The "oasis" system was described at that time as a self-contained biological laboratory, producing oxygen and albumen for the growth of organisms. The Russians hope these will provide the models for growing food and conducting long-term scientific experiments on future interplanetary flights.

Meanwhile, the Soviet Union launched its 10th satellite in a week today, Tass said. It said the latest satellite, Cosmos-741, would be used to explore space.



AP.

Michel Simon

Bishop Quits In Norway on Abortion Law

OSLO, May 30 (AP).—The Right Rev. Per Loenning, the Bishop of Borg, announced his resignation today, thereby opening a split between the Norwegian state and the Lutheran Church over a liberalized abortion law.

Bishop Loenning, 47, and the nine other Norwegian bishops appealed to the clergy to remain in their posts. However priests and theological students in the country called upon the bishops to "prepare an independent church leadership" and urged Bishop Loenning to "continue as bishop in an independent diocese."

Bishop Loenning is the first Norwegian bishop to resign in peacetime. About 96 per cent of Norway's population belongs to the state church.

"Per Loenning's decision to resign is an attack on the state church," the Oslo newspaper Dagbladet commented. "An open debate about church-state relations has already started and may develop into a widespread struggle in the months ahead."

The nine bishops who remained in their posts declared their agreement with Bishop Loenning that the abortion law passed by parliament yesterday weakens the bond of confidence between the church and the state.

The new law falls short of granting abortions on demand. Abortions will continue to depend on the decision of a panel of two doctors. However, the new law seeks to secure greater uniformity in the practice of considering applications for abortions and a simpler and speedier procedure.

Women denied abortions will also now have the right to appeal a panel's decision to an abortion board. The board will have the right to grant abortions on social as well as medical grounds.

However, the new law makes it difficult to obtain the right to an abortion after the 12th week of pregnancy.

The National Association of Priests declared today that Bishop Loenning's decision is "a clear protest against lawmaking which violates fundamental Christian and humanistic values."

It added that the time has now come "to clarify how the Norwegian church should maintain its relationship with the state at a time when the authorities have come into such serious conflict with the fundamental and ethical values of the church."

Bishop Loenning, a former member of parliament for the Conservative party, which opposed the new law, charged that the state church in Norway has become "nothing but a big inconvenience which should be done away with as soon as possible."

U.S. Trims Staff At Athens Base

ATHENS, May 30 (UPI).—The U.S. Air Force announced yesterday the reduction of Greek and U.S. personnel at its Athens airport base.

A spokesman said the reduction will affect 64 Greek employees and 84 U.S. civilian and military personnel who have been engaged in support activities, such as visiting officers' quarters, aircraft support operations and distribution of U.S. newspapers to American military personnel.

Amnesty in Saudi Arabia

BEIRUT, May 30 (UPI).—King Khaled of Saudi Arabia yesterday issued an amnesty decree pardoning ordinary criminals, Riyadh radio said. It made no mention of political prisoners.

Obituaries

Michel Simon, 80, Appeared In 185 Films, Plays in France

PARIS, May 30 (NYT).—Michel Simon, 80, one of France's best known actors who appeared in 145 films and about 40 stage plays, died today in a hospital near Paris of heart failure.

Mr. Simon's career began in 1920. He had his first stage success in 1929 in Marcel Achard's "Jean de la Lune." Perhaps the most famous film in which he starred—with Michèle Morgan, Jean Gabin and Pierre Brasseur—was Marcel Carné's "Quai des Brumes." His last movie, just released, was "L'Ibis Rouge," directed by Jean-Pierre Mocky.

The actor was a tall, bulky man with a heavy jaw, crooked nose and dishevelled hair. A loner, he lived much of his last years in a house in the country with four apes and a parrot.

His last publicized outing was in December when he attended a lunch at the Elysée Palace in honor of Marcel Carné.

President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing in a short homage on television said today: "He was a great actor and a man who had suffered from a lot of things during his lifetime and who was living in an almost constant state of anguish and worry. This is a great loss to French cinematography. While he was of Swiss origin, he made all his great movies in France. I am sure that the French will be aggrieved by his disappearance."

Mr. Simon was born in Geneva April 9, 1895, the son of a butcher. He left home at the age of 17, went to Paris and successively was a boxer, street vendor, acrobatic dancer and photographer, before becoming an actor.

Mr. Simon was awarded many prizes for his movie roles. He is survived by a son, François, also an actor.

Rufus C. Rose

NEW YORK, May 30 (NYT).—Rufus C. Rose, 70, the puppeteer who was the creator of Howdy Doody, a silly, freckle-faced marionette that enthralled TV's first generation from 1947 to 1960, died yesterday in New London, Conn.

Mr. Rose operated the puppet. While viewers never saw him and rarely heard him, he was responsible for millions of childhood memories as he pulled the strings that brought Howdy Doody to life.

Turkey Restores Broadcast Chief

ANKARA, May 30 (Reuters).—Turkey's high court today reinstated Ismail Cem Ipekci as director of the national radio and television organization. It voted 13 to 8 to suspend government decrees which had removed him from the post two weeks ago because of alleged leftist tendencies.

Rightists had said that Mr. Ipekci's broadcasts were similar to those of Radio Moscow. The government decrees replaced him with Prof. Nevzat Yalcintas of Istanbul.

Sources at TRT, the broadcasting organization, said that Mr. Ipekci would return to work tomorrow and stay on the job at least until the high court finishes examination of the suspended government decrees.

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OPERA

Vienna's New 'Cosi' —A Beautiful Balance

By David Stevens

VIENNA, May 30 (IHT).—With the State Opera's new production of Mozart's "Cosi Fan Tutte," almost all is right again in Vienna's operatic world. It is beautiful to look at, ravishing to hear, and for the first time in ages one can speak cautiously of a "Wiener Mozart ensemble."

As for what concerns the ear —which has an inevitable effect on what concerns the eye—the presence of Karl Böhm in the pit explains a lot. It is not just that the 80-year-old maestro seems to have a direct telephone line to Mozart. It is mainly that 60 years of theater experience have taught him all he needs to know about singers, stage problems, the quirks of different houses and other practical matters. Art and know-how are inextricably entwined.

This "Cosi" was a very leisurely one, with much slower tempos than he has taken with some of the same singers in the Salzburg production of the last two summers. Yet all seemed right, proving that there is no single "right" tempo. He was in tune with the leisurely staging of Otto Schenk and designer Jürgen Rose, combined with the pace of the singers. Thus, one is inclined to give him more than a little credit for Pilar Lorengar's gorgeously heartfelt "Per pieta," or Peter Schreier's ravishing "Un'aura amorosa" or the seductiveness of the tenor-baritone duet, "Secondate, aurette amiche."

Cast Changes

And, in speaking of ensemble, it was not just the nigh-perfect balance between singers and between stage and orchestra pit (where the Vienna Philharmonic was on its most angelic behavior), but that the third performance on Wednesday absorbed two cast changes without perceptible ill-effect—Lorengar instead of Gundula Janowitz as Fiordiligi and Hans Helm for Bernd Weikl as Guglielmo.

Rose gave his sensuous feeling for color and detail full rein in his sets and costumes. Not for him the aphoristic stylizing demanded by quick scene changes. There were six elaborate sets, derived from the libretto itself, requiring a curtain drop and a short wait between scenes. But his flowery drop curtain made each wait enjoyable, and each set—with flowers and trees, terraces and stairways, and blue, cloud-speckled Neapolitan sky for the exteriors, and canopied beds, rich fabrics and decorations for the interiors—made the wait worthwhile. When Oriental servants came in to waft incense around for the seductions to come, it was almost too much of a good thing.

It is only in this context that Schenk's staging hit a few sour notes. He is by profession a Viennese comedian in the tradition of Schikaneder and Nestroy, and by inclination a democrat turned loose in the aristocratic world of opera. He does not miss many chances to underline the key points in this sophisticated sex comedy two or three times, and it was grating to see the men walk exuberantly over Rose's elegant furniture, or Despina's excessive camaraderie with her social betters.

Lorengar's vulnerable and very feminine Fiordiligi was admirably complemented by Brigitte Fassbaender's exuberant and playful Dorabella, while Schreier's reticent and tender Ferrando made a similarly welcome contrast with Helm's outgoing Guglielmo. All four sang with exemplary Mozartian style—and Helm is a young lyric baritone whose name you can put down for future reference. Renate Holm was both full-voiced and expertly comic in Despina's disguises, while Eberhard Wächter, although in dry voice, was a stylishly droll Don Alfonso and always in control of his potentially dangerous joke.



Gundula Janowitz, Renate Holm, Eberhard Wächter and Brigitte Fassbaender in the Vienna State Opera's new production of "Cosi Fan Tutte."

LONDON CONCERT

Sinatra Back in His Old Magical Form

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, May 30 (IHT).—Frank Sinatra has had some troubled outings in the course of his European tour, but the first of his two London concerts at Royal Albert Hall last night was not one of them.

Indeed, when he said toward the end, after an hour and 20 minutes on stage and more than 20 songs, "This is one of the best nights I can remember in my entire career," it was easy to believe that he meant it.

For a singer who will be 60 Dec. 12, it was a magical occasion in more ways than one. The magic of the phrasing, the way of mining the music of American English, the art of catching, sustaining and building situation and mood, all these could be expected of such an artist even with a voice in decline. But last night the voice was magical, too, without a trace of the sluggishness and uncertain intonation occasionally evident in some of his recent recordings and TV specials.

Over a range of more than two octaves he seemed to have everything, from the loveliest half-voice and head-voice pianissimi at the beginning of "I See Your Face Before Me" to joyous, full-voice belting on such up-tempo excursions as "I've Got You Under My Skin" and "My Kind of Town." In a nostalgic ballad like "Last Night When We Were Young," he even managed that old trademark of a note sustained an aching microtone below the prescribed pitch.

He was singing to the converted, of course, 6,000 of them who had paid up to £35 a ticket, and more to the scalpers. It may have been, as one of the London critics noted, "the priciest spectacular since the sack of Carthage." And he gave them plenty of what had converted them: "Sunshine of My Life," "Didn't We," "My Way," "Nice 'n' Easy," "Violets for Your Furs" and, the high point of a shrewdly constructed program, Stephen Sondheim's "Send in the Clowns," marvelously accompanied at the piano by his veteran musical director, Bill Miller.

There was magical showmanship, too, especially at the end when he seemed to be leading up to a brash, jazzy close with "The Lady Is a Tramp," and suddenly went into "Put Your Dreams Away," sustaining the famous phrase carry-over on "Make a New Start" as if not a week had passed, let alone 30 years, since he first recorded it in 1945. Then he broke off in mid-phrase, said "God bless, and good night," and was gone.

LONDON THEATER

'Diary'—Gossip Is Not Enough

By John Walker

LONDON, May 30 (IHT).—One-man, or one-woman, shows seem too often to be born of economic rather than artistic necessity. Their most immediate appeal is to theater managements. One performer and a single, simple set or perhaps just a few props comes close to their impossible dream of filling a theater without putting on a show at all.

One-man shows work best when a strong performer subdues himself and assumes an even more powerful personality, whether it be Emlyn Williams as Charles Dickens or Roy Dotrice as the ancient John Aubrey remembering the brief lives of others.

An object lesson in how they work worst is provided by Miriam Karlin's solo show "Diary of a Madame" at the Phoenix Theatre for a two-week season. Miss Karlin is like a fly that has blundered into a spider's web. She buzzes loudly and struggles valiantly, but to little effect.

Letters

The show is a dramatization, by Frederick Bradnum, of Maria Kroll's "Letters From Liselotte," otherwise Elisabeth Charlotte, daughter of the Elector Palatine, who married Philippe of Orléans, the younger brother of Louis XIV and spent many miserable years in the French court comforted mainly by the bitchy letters she wrote to the folks back home.

Miss Karlin is an actress who can dominate a stage. But her strength is in comedy and Liselotte is not a comic character although Miss Karlin equips her with some of her less attractive mannerisms, including a raucous bray of a laugh that she lets rip whenever she feels the audience's attention slipping.

But Liselotte is the sort of woman you would run a mile from in real life. Louis XIV seems to have avoided her as much as possible and her husband much preferred to chase after boys—and who can blame him? Liselotte is vain, silly, and trivial and totally self-centered. Her letters, for these reasons, are interesting for their small gossipy details, the mixture of luxury and squalor that was life at court. But they are not enough to sustain an evening. And not even Miss Karlin, making quick costume changes and aging 20 years between Act I and Act II, can persuade us otherwise.

* * *

Wilson John Haire's "Echoes From a Concrete Canyon" has opened a new season of plays at the Royal Court's Theatre Upstairs—probably the last season of play for the Theatre Upstairs will close in August for at least the rest of the year unless it can persuade the Arts Council to give it a subsidy of £30,000. Its closure will be a sad occasion, for the theater has been an adventurous one, encouraging many talented writers by staging their work.

"Echoes From a Concrete Canyon" is a passionate but clumsily articulated play that centers on Rachel, a young woman who has been stripped of everything that gave her identity. She is Jewish but has no religion and has married a gentile. She was a Communist but left the party when it became too cosy. She lives amid the concrete canyons of the play's title, the impersonal high-rise blocks of a housing development in North London.

Her marriage has failed—her husband has left her for a rich young woman, her children have been put into a home, and she alternates between her flat and a mental hospital where she is unsuccessfully treated for depression.

No Explanation

Mr. Haire seems to be making a direct causal connection between the mess that Rachel's life has become and the conditions in which she lives, surrounded by people with "mildewed souls." But he is not theatrically convincing.

Rachel goes back over her life in a series of monologues clotted with literary metaphor, and live-her dialogues with the men who occupy her—her husband, her current lover, a somewhat defective individual she met in hospital, and the elderly, ineffectual caretaker of the apartment house in which she lives. But even so, no explanation emerges of how and why she has been reduced from a lively, energetic woman to someone unable to cope.

The sense of waste is strong in the play, a futility that extends beyond Rachel and encompasses her children, growing up unloved. But this is clumsily expressed, as when Rachel gives Milly, the young girl who lives next door, a doll (something she has always wanted) and Milly treats it as if it were a battered baby, throwing it on the floor and kicking it.

Judy Parfitt gives a strong schizophrenic performance as the alienated Rachel and there is fine support from Gwyneth Strong as Milly and from James Grant, Nicholas Ball and Leslie Sarony as the men in her life.

There is an excellent urban soundtrack—trains rushing by, planes passing overhead, children yelling, and police sirens wailing—provided by Ras Compton. But Roger Croucher's direction tends to be ponderous and unsubtle and the play reveals no advance in the writing of Mr. Haire, a former resident playwright at the Royal Court, who won an award as the most promising playwright of 1972 for his "Within Two Shadows."

Ruble Is Revalued

MOSCOW, May 30 (UPI).—The Soviet Union yesterday again revalued its artificially pegged ruble-dollar rate. A dollar now buys 69 instead of 70 kopecks, making the ruble rate one to $1.45. This is approximately four to five times what the ruble fetches on free markets.

PARIS

Austria's Hundertwasser —A Utopian Temperament

By Michael Gibson

PARIS (IHT).—"Austria Shows Hundertwasser to the Continents" is at the Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris (11 Avenue du Président Wilson, Paris 16) to July 30. This is the first leg of a journey that will take the show to 21 countries.

A big exhibition, with paintings, prints and tapestries, it covers the lifework of this artist, born Friedrich Stowasser in Vienna in 1928, who seems on the point of emigrating to New Zealand. It also deals with his activity as a freelance town planner, utopian and ecologist, and his various manifestos.

Constructive Mood

Both as an artist and as an author of manifestos, Hundertwasser is modern without falling into the nihilism which one tends to identify with modernity. His mood is so obviously a constructive one, whatever the idiosyncratic fallout of his actions may be, because of the utopian temper that constantly shines forth. He proposes houses with grass roofs (a photo is displayed of one be actually built in New Zealand) and any number of offbeat ways of increasing the areas of oxygen-producing vegetation in cities. He seeks to convince one of the advantages of the simple, sensible composter toilet that produces germ-free humus that can then be transferred to one's vegetable garden—or roof.

These questions, in his view, are urgent ones, but one may be surprised to discover an improvised composter of Hundertwasser's design sitting in a roomful of his tapestries.

This sense of surprise is in itself worth examining, since Duchamp's all too famous urinal would not, in general, strike one as out of place in a similar context. It can be argued, of course, that Duchamp's piece is a statement (albeit negative) about art, whereas Hundertwasser's loo does not claim to be any such thing. Its peculiar interest is that, in its own humble way, it reflects an attitude towards life that is nicely in contrast to that of Duchamp, the father of anti-art which, under cover of an intellectual pretext, is so fundamentally anti-life.

From the purely practical to the purely artistic there is a continuity in Hundertwasser's work.

His painting reflects the same utopian drive on a less pragmatic, more spiritual level. Hundertwasser has, over the years, become an extraordinary virtuoso. His style is unmistakable and reveals a taste for the precious (he likes to use gold) and for the enamellist's cloisonné. Somewhere in the background one senses the passage of Klimt, but a Klimt liberated by Klee.

Hundertwasser's nuclear theme is the spiral labyrinth, probably the closest the West, with its Judeo-Christian/Marxist philosophy of historical time, will ever get to the mandala.

The "good vibrations" that emanate from Hundertwasser's spiral (President Bruno Kreisky of Austria remarks on the soothing effect the large Hundertwasser hanging behind his desk has on him) would seem to have several causes. For one thing, the spiral suggests a form of continuity without stagnation (though not without changes of moods, breaks, interruptions), a development which, like life itself, is constantly moving into new areas, yet with the ultimate reassurance that what is new is consistent with, faithful to what was essential in the past. At the same time the progression, in Hundertwasser's treatment, is not a banal amplification. Instead it is full of surprising inventive leaps, reflecting the sense of discovery one would like to feel all through one's life.

This does not mean that Hundertwasser's work is in any sense systematic, that he paints nothing but spirals. There is a lot of variety and it would be just as right to say that he draws nothing more than a colored line. That was in fact the subject of a demonstration in an art school in Hamburg where he was a teacher, in 1959. He, and a couple of friends, announced their intention of drawing a continuous line around the room, from the floor to the ceiling. This simple undertaking led to actual violence, official wrath and finally to Hundertwasser's resignation.

The colored line can go anywhere, even though it may feel inclined to curl around upon itself and indulge in the artist's baroque Austrian heritage.

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Around the Galleries and Museums in Brussels, Paris, London

Brussels

Femme in Art, Musée d'Art Moderne, Place Royale, Brussels, to June 13.

A nod to International Women's Year, this exhibition is a mix of painting by and of women. Predictably, there is a lack of cohesion and some odd juxtapositions. What emerges is another affirmation of the dichotomy existing between the male view of women and women as human beings.

Renoir's placid mother nursing baby, Tytgat's artist (male) painting a naked model (female), Otis Gallait's romantic portrait of his decorative wife and small daughter, Theo Van Rysselberge's women in flowery hats and flowing dresses, epitomize one vision of the female role. Only Jean Vanden Eeckhoudt's portrait of a woman in top hat and dark cloak, with sharply individual features, provides an impartial observation of a live human personality.

Work by women artists here proves indistinguishable from that of their male counterparts. Barthe Donas draws a nude as an experimental exercise in four arts, paring down a conventionally posed body through line and shading. Two winter landscapes are impressive: Suzanne Coq's cold, stark branches and birds convey bleakness; Mig Quinet's view of Stockholm with *buttered shop-fronts is almost* abstract.

Among works by the younger contemporaries: Olga Morano's brilliant piece of op art in peaks and curves suggesting a fluid but tightly-meshed cage; Evelyn Axell's cut-out female shape superimposed on canvas; Tapta's wool and sisal hanging; Lydia Wils's big-eyed woman hunched shoeless under giant crocuses.

The catalogue suggests that women have lagged behind men in the visual arts. For fairness, this show might have included the 19th-century quilts designed and worked by women confined to their homes. These quilts often surpass in subtlety and beauty many 19th-century paintings by male artists.

17th-Century Flemish Paintings From Spain, Musée d'Art Ancien, Rue de la Régence, Brussels, to July 13.

This exhibition of 17th-century Flemish works from the Prado —plus a few from private collections—reflects the interest that the Spanish took in the art of what was then a small corner of their empire. Flemish painters transported to the Spanish court, with its paralyzing pompous etiquette, must have found it difficult to adapt to the rigid routine. Peter Snayers took his noble subjects out of doors for hunting scenes, providing an excuse for some pleasant landscape painting. Jan Bruegel remained firmly at home, with Flemish country folk peopling his canvases, while Rubens, Van Dyck, De Crayer present pallid, usually expressionless dignitaries in somber finery.

* * *

William Crovello, Sculptures, Gallery Alexandra Monett, 154 Chaussée de Charleroi, Brussels, to June 15.

Crovello's monumental pieces stand outside public buildings in New York and Houston. His works on show here are necessarily on a more restricted scale but still convey a sense of wide vistas, even of grandeur. Crovello manages to keep his material —marble—under control, making it complement rather than conquer form. The many pieces in stainless steel, chrome and granite, in the same serpentine style, prevent monotony.

—RONA DOBSON.

London

Fifth Birthday Exhibition, Gallery Edward Harvane, 85 Bourne St., Sloane Square, London, SW1.

Specializing in the work of the Bloomsbury group, and of other good 20th-century artists who are underestimated, and working in the figurative vein, this lively and agreeable small gallery celebrates its fifth anniversary with a show of more than 30 of its artists.

* * *

Brighton Polytechnic Specialist Print Makers 1975, Oxford University Press Gallery, Ely House, 37 Dover St., London, W1, to June 6.

Ten young postgraduate print makers are having a first London group show under the auspices of the Print Makers' Council. All have some interesting ideas, but especially commendable are Corinne Arnott, Martyn Brewster, Deborah Lloyd and John MacTaggart.

* * *

Konstanty Mackiewicz, Polish Cultural Institute, 16 Devonshire St., London, W1.

The veteran Polish painter studied art in Moscow before World War I, where the chief of his teachers was Kandinsky. Apart from the theatrical designs for which he is rightly famous, his special contribution to the art of his time is in grafting Eastern European realism onto cubism, to produce some powerful and individual townscapes.

* * *

Lithographs by Josef Herman, Curwen Gallery, 1 Colville Place, Whitfield St., London, W1, to June 14.

To celebrate the 10th anniversary of the Curwen Press's gallery, there is a special show of five new lithographs by Josef Herman, which is in addition to the permanent display of more than 500 graphics either printed or published by Curwen Press.

* * *

David Jones, Anthony d'Offay, 9 Dering St., New Bond St., London, W1, to June 20.

David Jones, who died in October a few days before his 79th birthday, is one of those British "naturals" whom it is impossible to classify. He wrote two of the finest books in English—"In Parentheses" and "The Anathemata." He was, too, a great calligrapher, a master engraver and a watercolorist of transcendental technique. Unfortunately, his best visual works reproduced badly. This show of 27 small works, 1927 to 1963, gives at least a glimpse of his real stature.

* * *

Rediscovery of the Post-Impressionists, Galerie Axiss, 7 Church Road, Wimbledon, London, SW19, to June 15.

The rediscovered artists, in their post-impressionist phase, are Augustus John (1878-1961), Bassett Wilson (1888-1972), Gabriel Fournier (1893-1963), Galileo Chini (1873-1956), and Paul Maze and Muriel Wilson, both still at work in England, although, of course, no longer working in a post-impressionist idiom. Bassett Wilson in his landscapes (one of which is in the Musée d'Art Moderne in Paris) and Muriel Wilson in her fine series of paintings about the Cirque Medrano are especially worth rediscovery. For good measure there is a fine Tissot.

* * *

Alfred Stevens, Victoria & Albert Museum (Rooms 70/73), Cromwell Road, London, SW7, to Sept. 14.

To celebrate the centenary of Alfred Stevens, one of the most versatile and certainly the most disappointed and unfulfilled of Victorian artists, here is a large show of his drawings, paintings and designs. In his obituary it was written that the nation mourned "a man so insanely devoted to his art."

—MAX WYKES-JOYCE.

Paris

Giorgio de Chirico, Galerie François Petit, 122 Boulevard Haussmann, Paris 8, to July 10.

The interest of this exhibition is that it assembles early works by Chirico along with several paintings he has done in the past few years, after nearly 40 years of silence. In the thirties Chirico renounced his earlier work and turned to a completely different manner, somewhat academic. Now he seems to be returning to his former visual vocabulary with a somewhat different range of color and freer brushwork.

* * *

Llyn Foulkes, Galerie Darthea Speyer, 6 Rue Jacques Callot, Paris 6, to June 15.

Foulkes's work used to be characterized by landscapes with large rocks in them. Landscapes of large rocks would, in fact, be more accurate. This exhibition shows that he has taken a major step with decisive authority. The new works are cruel—a cruel assault on banality from which the painter does not see himself as exempt. There is a mixed-technique which includes collage and in which the frame itself participates as a sort of assemblage. His subjects include transpositions of 19th-century photo portraits from which the features have been fiercely, sometimes bloodily, obliterated and surcharged with some quite extraneous artifact (e.g. a triangle).

* * *

Romare Bearden, Galerie Albert Loeb, 10 Rue des Beaux-Arts, Paris 6, to June 7.

Bearden, like Foulkes, and Stayton and Francis (see below), is American. He is also black, which is relevant in the present case because his collages are all peopled by black faces cut out of magazines. Bearden was born in 1914 and around 1941 he was producing paintings that showed a Mexican-mural/WPA influence: stolid, monumental figures with big hands and impassive faces. His collages are kaleidoscopic views of primal forests and city streets, marked by a certain surrealistic chaos. Some of them come off very convincingly, others strike me as coloristically awkward, like hand-colored postcards. I suspect that this is intended, but the intention is not obvious. His theme, "The Prevalence of Ritual," is an attempt "to explore those things common to all cultures."

* * *

Janet Stayton, Galerie Jacob, 28 Rue Jacob, Paris 6, to June 14.

This young artist produces quite large paintings which suggest a somewhat vague affinity with the perspectives and figures of Tanguy. She also is showing a series of watercolors and large framed "assemblages" which were not originally intended as such, being, in fact, her worksheet on which she pinned sketches and various objects related, in her sensibility, to the work in progress. They are, however, aesthetically very striking and she is right in showing them.

* * *

Sam Francis, Galerie Jean Fournier, 22 Rue du Bac, Paris 7, to June 7.

Fifty-five lithographs by this painter who stands at a point where Monet and tachisme meet the drip technique. Color, as usual, tends to crowd around the edge of the painting, leaving the center practically untouched at times. There are, of course, works to which this description does not apply, but it is the aspect most characteristic of Sam Francis's style.

—MICHAEL GIBSON.



Jean Vanden Eeckhoudt's "Woman in a Black Hat" at the Musée d'Art Moderne, Brussels.

THE ART MARKET

Interpreting the 'Extraordinary' Rothschild-Rédé Sale

By Souren Melikian

PARIS, May 30 (IHT).—What started out as a rich man's garage sale, the auction Sunday and Monday in Monte Carlo of objects from Guy de Rothschild's and Alexis de Rédé's collection, turned out to be an extraordinary event that will affect the art market for a long time to come.

The Rothschilds and Baron de Rédé had to weed out their collections, for the Rothschilds have bought the Hôtel Lambert on the Ile *Saint-Louis where Baron de* Rédé, their friend and *tout-Paris* comrade, has an apartment. Baron Guy and his wife Marie-Hélène are taking over Baron de Rédé's present quarters—he is moving upstairs.

There has been considerable speculation over why they chose Sotheby's to auction their works. Whatever the reason, the results were spectacular. Prices were very high—but they were also atypical, for one reason or another. Some objects were so unusual as to forbid comparison. Most, however, were run-of-the-mill, with a few being of questionable quality.

As for the top pieces, the most important was the Italian bronze horse which went to Iranian collector Habib Sabet for 1.65 million francs (IHT, May 24-25, 28). No other piece of this kind has been offered on the market since World War II. If put up for sale tomorrow, it might fetch no more than half what Mr. Sabet paid. But, no matter. This is the kind of object that a born collector knows he *must* have, price notwithstanding. Even at 1.65 million francs, it was, in my opinion, the best buy in the whole sale.

Another bronze that fetched a fortune was a Flemish figure of a seated Venus—it sold for an unbelievable 418,000 francs. Under normal circumstances, this 17th-century piece (only 19.5 centimeters high) would be worth, at most, 100,000 francs. However, it is in the general inventory of the French royal collection as early as 1729. The unidentified buyer thus paid 300,000 francs for the royal label. I would hardly dare to guarantee that this was a sound "collector's buy" or a gilt-edged investment. The Rothschilds, to whom the Venus once belonged, have every reason to be pleased.

Also from their collection was a masterly casket, of German make, dated 1733, and signed by Johann Gottlieb Dittman. Dittman made this chiselled piece as his "masterpiece," thereby becoming an officially recognized master in his guild. The intricate lock with 26 bolts was "invented," the casket inscription says, by Sigmund Gatchen. One of the finest European connoisseurs of German and Italian metalwork and bronze, Georges Salmann, says he knows of no comparable piece anywhere. The price of 407,000 francs is expensive considered in relation to existing demand for German pieces of this type, but inexpensive in view of the potential demand from museums. This is an object that would fit in well at the Germanisches National Museum in Nuremberg.

Prices for the more important pieces of furniture were atypical. When the French government announced that they would not be allowed to leave French territory, the prices subsequently bid lost their significance in relationship to the international art market.

Achievement

Sotheby's real achievement in this sale was extracting fantastic prices for pieces that were not particularly desirable, although, in some cases, the catalogue pointed out the defects.

The most blatant case was that of the "Gothic" silver cup which went for 704,000 francs. It was described as "early 16th century, Nuremberg," and attributed to Ludwig Krug, a great goldsmith of that period. The attribution was not very convincing to connoisseurs. But above all, the object had been tampered with, as was conscientiously pointed out in the catalogue. A figure on top of the cover was a late addition as was a ladder and the ridiculous monkey climbing it. No museum or collector rich enough to pay museum prices could possibly regard this as a desirable item.

In 1964, Erich Steingräber, then director of the Germanisches National Museum, bought a magnificent cup of this type from Rosenberg and Stiebel of New York. It was offered to him at $25,000 and eventually bought with a 10-per-cent rebate. Converted into present-day currency, this represents about $30,000. Conceding that German collectors and museums have been combing the market for fine pieces since then, and that prices have roughly trebled, this still makes no more than $90,000. Monday's buyer paid $176,000 for his cup, making it the worst investment in the sale.

There were a number of similar overpayments. Thirty-two cane handles, some of them 18th century and others late 19th century or even early 20th century, sold for 385,000 francs. This has not the slightest connection with real market values. At half that figure, the lot would have been wildly expensive.

A Secretary

Very ordinary or even bad pieces sold at two to three times their going auction prices. A Louis XVI *secrétaire à abattant* was laid on the block, not as 18th century, as the catalogue stated, but as 19th century, as it obviously was. The folding tablet *(abattant)* was badly damaged and will be expensive to repair. At 68,300 francs, the secretary cost five times more than it was worth—in my opinion.

In this totally unrealistic atmosphere there were, paradoxically, some excellent bargains to be had. A south German gilt-bronze tower clock of the early 17th century was probably worth some 50 per cent more than the 55,000 francs it made.

Obviously those attending the sale, with the exception of one or two dealers from Paris and Florence, were there to buy Rothschild-Rédé objects rather than works of art. Attracting the right people in the right way and creating an atmosphere of giddy optimism prompting almost reckless bidding was no small feat.

Whatever reasons lay behind the choice of the auctioneers, including the report that the English branch of the Rothschild family holds a 20-per-cent stake in Sotheby Parke-Bernet, the fact is that Sotheby's did the job in brilliant style. It was a severe blow to the prestige of French auctioneers.

Baron de Rothschild and Baron de Rédé must have made enormous profits—this could mean that the French Finance Ministry will turn its attention to art-market operations of this kind. The government is already considering a tax on art market profits, although it seems unlikely to me that it will be adopted in the near future. Such a tax could kill the French art market and lead to an accelerated export of art objects. But none of this affects Sotheby's.

Hints about other Monaco auctions—one or two—before the end of the year suggest that the Rothschild-Rédé sale was more than a flashy opening shot for the new Monte Carlo branch. In the short term, overhead for this kind of super sale precludes auctions of anything but first-class collections or collections with an especially glamorous provenance. In the longer term, more complex plans including medium-scale auctions aimed at the Riviera and Italian clientele are not unthinkable. Moreover, it seems unlikely that such a strategist as Peter Wilson, chairman of the Sotheby operation, is not also thinking in terms of Britain and the Common Market. With the Monte Carlo branch, Sotheby's has carefully prepared the ground for an all-out European offensive.

* * *

Some of the best 17th and 18th-century items from the collection of Antenor Patiño will be auctioned next Friday at the Palais Galliéra in Paris by Etienne Ader. The identity of the owner had been kept secret until this morning when Mr. Ader, with Mr. Patiño's agreement, made the announcement. This may be assumed to be an 11th-hour reaction to Sotheby's Monte Carlo sale. The auction will, at any rate, allow comparison between the Paris and London way of handling major auctions of glamorous provenance.

Norwegian-British Talks

LONDON, May 30 (Reuters).—Norwegian Foreign Minister Knud Frydenlund will visit London on June 18 for a one-day working visit with British Foreign Secretary James Callaghan, the Foreign Ministry said.

AUCTION SALES

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HOTEL DROUOT, ROOM 1—*Friday, June 13, at 2 p.m.:*
FAR-EAST SET OF PORCELAINS
EUROPEAN CERAMICS - CHINA & PORCELAIN

HOTEL GEORGE-V—*Tuesday, June 17, at 2:30 and 9 p.m.:*
PAINTINGS AND RARE ANTIQUE FURNITURE

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ANDRE Albert, AUSSET, BALANDE, BLANCHARD (1918), BORES (1932), BRUNET, CAMPAO, CANU, CARRAND, CERNIC, CHAMBON, CHARLOT, CLAVE, CLESINGER, COLIN, COSSON, CURNIER, DALL, DAUCHOT, DE BELAY, DOMINGUEZ, EBERL, EMPI, ERNST Max (1928), FAUTRIER, FAVORY, FERNANDEZ, FRANK WILL, FRIEDMANN, FRIESZ, GILLOT, GRAND, GERARD, GSELL, GUERIN, GUILLAUMIN, HABERJAHN, JEANNIN, JUNDT, KARS, KISLING, KOSCHEL, KOYANAGUI, KVAPIL, LAGAR, LANSKOY, LATAPIE, LAVAL, LEGRAND, LEPRIN, LEROY, LOIR, LOISEAU, LUCE, MACLET, MALLEBRANCHE, MANE KATZ, MANGUIN, MAZANA, PISSARRO, PAULEMILE PISSARRO, MARCHAND, MARQUES, MARTIN FERRIERES, MASSON (1957), MATTA (1964), MIRO, MORISSET, MOUALLA, ORTIZ de ZARATE, OTTMANN, PALMEIRO, PAPAZOFF (1927), PASCAL, PASTOUR, PESKE, PICABIA, PICASSO, POCTICH, POLIAKOFF, POULBOT, SANYU, POZIER, PRUNA, PUY, QUIZET, RAMOS, RIOPELLE (1960), LA SERNA, STEINLEN, TAPIES (1961), TERLIKOWSKY, TORRES GARCIA, TROTIN, VALTAT, WANDERSTEEN, VALADON (1921), VINES, WILLETTE, ZWILLER.

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7.4%	4.5%	AbbLab	1.44	16	70	7.4%	7.3%	7.3%	+	%
45¼	33¼	ACF In	2.60	9	72	45¼	44¼	45¼	+	1¼
10¼	7	AcmeCly	.50	5	14	9¼	9	9¼	+	⅛
3%	1¾	AdmDg	.04e	9	16	3%	3½	3½	—	⅛
10¼	7¼	AdmEx	.77e		32	9%	9¼	9¼	+	⅛
3¼	2½	Adms Millis			7	3½	3	3¼		
9%	3¼	Addressog		99	100	9	8%	8%		
10	7½	Advinv	.25e		29	8%	8¼	8¼		
26½	20	AetnaLf	1.08	11	335	24¾	24¾	24¾	+	⅛
39¼	31	AetnaLf	pf 2		1	38½	38½	38½	+	⅛
7	4¾	Agufrre	Cp	7	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	—	⅛
21%	6%	Ahmans	.20	8	24	11¾	11%	11¾	+	⅛
3¾	1%	Allsen	Inc	9	49	3¼	3	3¼	+	⅛
70%	44¾	AirPrd	.20b	19	426	73¼	72½	72½	—	⅛
21¼10	½	Aircoinc	.90	6	79	18%	18%	18%	+	1⅛
2	1	AJ Industrls			38	1%	1⅛	1⅛	—	⅛
10¾	10½	Alcona	1.20	14	11	15¾	15	15¼	+	¼
13	7¾	Ala Gas	1.18	7	18	11%	11¾	11¾	+	¼
16½	9	Alaska Inlrs		12	442	12¾	16¾	16%	+	⅝
19¾	13%	Albanyln	.60	6	6	17¾	16¾	16¾	+	⅛
7%	4%	AlbertoC	.36	18	4	6 ½	6¼	6½	+	⅛
16¾	12¾	Albertsn	.60	9	163	16½	16%	16%	—	⅛
24¾	18%	AlcanAlu	.80	6	305	22¾	22%	22¾	+	½
7½	7½	AlcoStd	.48	4	99	11%	11	11¾	+	⅛
27¼	19¾	AlconLb	.24	25	33	26%	26	26%		
5%	3½	Alexdrs	.16e	9	34	5¼	5	5¼	—	⅛
6%	3	Allson	Mfg	19	16	4	3%	4	+	⅛
11¼	6%	AllegCp	.45e	10	48	10%	10	10		
26%	20¾	AllgLud	1.80	3	75	24%	23¾	24%	+	⅛
35%	31¼	AllgLud	pf 3		1	35%	35	35%	—	⅛
19¾	10%	AllgPwr	1.52	10	203	18	17%	18	+	⅛
7	4½	AllenGrp	.40	8	57	7	7	7	+	⅛
42	27	AlldCh	1.80	7	266	37	36%	37	+	⅛
15%	8%	AlldMnt	.54	6	3	14	14	14		
15%	10½	AlldProd	1	5	7	13%	13%	13%	+	⅛
33	15%	AlldStr	1.50	7	108	32¼	31¾	32¼	+	⅛
4	2¼	Alld Supmkt			33	2¼	2%	2%	—	⅛
11%	6%	AllisChal	.26	6	148	11%	11½	11½	+	⅛
8	5%	AlrtAut	.56	7	30	7½	7½	7½	+	⅛
50½	27¼	Alcoa	1.34	10	378	46	44%	46	+	1
46%	25¾	AmalgSug	3	3	17	37	37	37	+	¾
30	28¾	Amax	1.75	8	391	46¾	45%	45%	—	⅝
10¾4	7¾	Amax	pf5.25		6	11¼2	10¾	11¾	+	⅛
12%	6	AMBAC	.60	6	3	12	11%	11¾	+	⅛
5½	3	Amcord	.26	5	21	4%	4%	4%		
18¾	T3¾	Amerco	1.20	6	5	17%	17%	17%	+	⅛
33¾	25½	Amrc	pf2.60		32	32	32	32	+	½
22%	15%	A Hess	.30b	4	605	19	18	18¾	+	1
51¾	42	A Hes	pf3.50		62	47%	46¾	46¾	+	2⅛
21¾	7¾	AMfrHf	.44	13	76	20¼	19¾	19¾	—	⅛
10¼	5%	Am Airfln		25	188	8¼	7%	8%	+	⅛
10%	3¾	A Baker	.20		7	10¾	10½	10½	+	⅛
40%	30½	A Brnds	2.68	7	87	39¾	38¼	39¾	+	⅛
25¼	13%	AmBdcst	.80	10	431	26½	25¾	25¾	+	⅛
10%	5	AmBldMn	.34	6	10	9%	9%	10		
24¾	18	A Can	2.20e	4	101	21%	21%	21%	+	⅛
23¾	16¾	A Can	pf1.75		11	23	22¾	22¾	+	⅛
7%	4%	AmCen	Mtg			7%	7%	7%		
19¾	10¾	A Chain	1.20	6	8	19¾	19	19		
30%	20%	A Cyan	1.60	6	38	29¼	27¼	27%	+	⅛
26½	16½	A DisTel	.52	12	48	25	24½	24½	—	⅛
4½	2¾	AmDusHl			22	4¼	4	4¼	+	⅛
13	11¾	ADul	pf.88e			12¾	12½	12½	—	⅛
19%	11¾	AmElPwr	2	8	1098	18%	18%	18%	+	⅛
11¾	3%	AFamily	.24	8	197	10½	10%	10%	+	⅛
5¼	3¼	AmFin	.20	25	46	5½	4%	5¼	+	⅛
2.4%	20%	AGHBd	1.98e		30	23%	23	23	—	⅛
17¾	14%	AGenCv	1.32		28	18½	16¼	16¾	+	⅛
12%	9	A Gnins	.60	6	42	10%	10%	10%	+	⅛
22	15	A Gn	pf1.80		5	21¾	21¾	21¾	+	⅛
7	4¾	AmHotel	.70	6	281	6%	6%	6%	+	⅛
41%	27¾	A Home	.88	28	908	41	40¼	41	+	1
183	125	A Home	pf 2		7	184	184	184	+	2¾
38½	25%	AmHosp	.30	37	72	36	35	35¾	—	⅛
3%	1%	Am Invest			1	3¼		3¼		
7¼	3½	A Medicl	.12	6	128	7	6¾	7	+	⅛
6¼	1%	A Mediconr		6	28	6¼	6	6¼	+	⅛
6%	3%	Am Am			281	5½	5%	5¾	+	⅛
38¾	33	ANatGs	2.54	7	91	36%	36¼	36¾	+	⅛
7¼	3%	Am Seating		14	6	7%	7%	7%		
13½	5%	AmShip	.68b	4	14	12	11¾	12		
13%	8¼	AmStnd	.60		5	12¼	12	12¼	+	⅛
54¼	41%	A Std	pf4.75		14	52¾	51¾	52¼	+	⅛
9%	6	AmSterll		12	281	8%	8%	8%		
39¾	22¾	AmStrsh	2.40	7	23	39	38¼	38¾	—	⅛
52	44%	AmT&T	3.40	18	1643	49½	48%	49¼	+	⅛
55%	49	AmT&T	pf 4		76	53¾	53¼	53¼	+	⅛
45¼	40½	ATT	pf$3.74		43	44%	44%	44%		
46	39%	ATT	pfA3.64		3	43%	43%	43%		
9%	6	AWatWk	.64	5	13	9¼	9%	9¼	+	⅛
16½	14	AW1.1pf	1.43		210	15	15	15	+	⅛
14¾	8¼	Ameron	.80	5	51	18%	18¼	18¼	+	⅛
3%	2%	AmesDpt	.16e	6	3	4%	4%	4%	+	⅛
17¾	10%	Ametek	1	8	108	17¾	16½	17¾	+	⅛
22	14%	AMF In	1.24	14	56	22	19	19	+	⅛
22	15%	Amfac Inc	1	14	22	19	19	19	+	⅛
39%	23%	AMP Inc	.37	35	102	39	38½	39	+	⅛
17%	6%	Ampco	.40e	4	3	10%	16%	16%		
7	2%	Ampex	Corp	7	22	3	3	3	+	⅛
4	3%	Amrep	Corp	2	2	3%	3%	3%	—	⅛
31%	25¼	Amstar	2.40	2	x53	29	28¾	28¾	—	⅛
8%	7%	Amstr	pf.68		x2	8	7%	7%	+	⅛
67¼	35½	Amsted	3.60	6	34	65%	65	65	—	⅛
7¼	5%	Amtel	.32	4	20	6¼	6½	6½	—	⅛
20%	13¾	Anacond	.60	5	150	16	15%	15%	+	⅛
20%	14	AnchrH	1.28	9	22	20¼	19	19	+	⅛
39%	20¼	Anderclay	1	6	22	27%	27%	27%	+	⅛
9%	4%	Angelica	.12	9	56	7%	7	7%	+	⅛
20%	10¾	AnsulCo	.62t	4	47	19¼	19%	19%	+	⅛
11¾	9¼	Apache	.50	5	128	11¼	10¾	11¼	+	⅛
11%	9¼	ApcoOil	.49t	5	45	10%	10%	10%	+	⅛
3%	T1-16	Apeco	Corp	4	531	3%	3%	3½	+	⅛
27%	9¼	APL	Corp	1	6	48	20%	20%	+	⅛
3%	1¼	Applid	Mag		6	2¼	2	2		
85%	46¼	ARA	Svc	16	8	107	86	86	+	⅛
8%	4%	ArcataN	.36	8	107	10%	10%	10%		
24½	20	ArcatN	pf 2		11	23	23	23	—	½
28¾	16¼	ArchrD	.25b	16	364	25%	25%	27%	+	⅛
4¼	1%	Arctic	Entr		9	2¼	2¼	2¼		
4%	2¼	Aristar				3%	3%	3%	—	⅛
1.4%	T1%	ArizPSv	1.36	6	440	15	14%	15	+	⅛
6%	3	ArlBest	.22p		18	4%	4%	4%	—	⅛
28	20%	ArldLds	1.76	6	52	27½	26%	27½	+	1⅛
3%	1%	Arlen	RltyD		107	2¼	2¼	2¼	—	⅛
7	5¼	Armada	Cp	4	32	5¼	5%	5%		
24	23	Armco	1.60a	4	28	27%	27¼	27¼	+	⅛
30¾	23¾	Arm	pf 2.10	4	28	27%	27¼	27¼	+	⅛
27	20¼	ArmstCK	.80	22	97	23%	22¾	22¾	+	1½
19%	10%	Armst	Rub		10	13	10%	10%		
13	10½	AroCorp	1	5	3	12¼	12¼	12¼	+	⅛
25	8%	ArvIn	.39r	25	82	6%	6%	6%	—	⅛
8%	6%	ASA Lt	1.40		64	7¾	7½	7½	+	⅛
40½	26	ASA Ltd	wi		17	38½	38¼	38¼	—	⅛
29%	10%	Asarco	1.50	4	228	17½	16%	17%	1	
22%	16½	AshlOil	1.50	5	239	21%	20%	21%	+	1⅛
43	36¼	AshlO	pf2.40		2	42½	42½	42½	+	2¼
31¾	16¼	AsdDrG	1.48	10	146	28	27	27¼	+	⅛
22½	17¾	AsdSpg	1.40	6	4	21%	21%	21%	+	⅛
10¾	5¼	Athlone	.40	3	97	9%	7%	8¼	+	⅛
21	11%	Atico	1.50e	6	21	3%	3%	3%	+	⅛
17¾	12%	AtlCyEl	1.50	7	67	17½	17	17	+	⅛
95	73¾	AtlRich	2.50	12	1038	97	93¾	97	+	3%
51	42	AtlRc	pf3.75		171	45	45	45	+	1
47½	32	AtlRc	pf2.80		171	64½	64	64½	+	2
3¼	1½	Atlas	Corp		1049	3¼	3¼	3¼		
8%	3%	ATO	Inc	.20	5	78	8%	7%	8%	+	⅛
28½	27¼	AutDat		.20e	32	28	28	28	—	⅛
4%	1%	Autom	Ind		5	68	3%	3%	3%		
5%	3%	Avco	Corp			726	5%	5	5¼	+	⅛
16-16	9	Avco	Cp	wt		51	¾	¾	¾		
17%	9¼	AvcoCp	pf			40	16¾	16	16¾	+	⅛
34½	23¾	AveryPd		.36	21	267	31½	31¼	31¾	+	⅛
5%	5%	Avis	Inc		4	30	5%	5%	5%		
7%	4%	Avnetinc		.40	4	32	7¼	6¾	7	+	⅛
51¾	27%	AvonPd		.68	24	422	47%	46¾	47¼	+	⅛
13%	12½	Aztec	OilGs		17	239	19%	19	19%	+	⅛
21%	14%	BabckW		.80	7	190	21	20	20¾	+	⅛
7%	3	Bache	.86e		10	9	7%	7%	7%		
9%	4%	Bakerin		.20	10	836	5%	5%	5%	+	⅛
45%	32	BakerOil		.42	16	65	46	45%	45%	+	⅛
8¾	6%	BaldDH		.48	7	3	10%	10%	10%	+	⅛
7¾	3¼	Bell Cp		.60	8	10	7%	7%	7%	+	⅛
20%	15%	BalGE		1.96	9	7	19	18	18		
11%	6%	BanCal		1.34	9	7	9	9	9		
41¼	25%	Bandag		Inc	27	126	39	37%	38¼	+	⅛
6	2%	Bangr	Punt			24	4	3%	3%		
17	9	BangP	pf 2			10	8	7¾	8	+	⅛
11%	7%	BanP	pf1.25			10	8	7¾	8	+	⅛
31%	24%	BkNY	2.20		5	16	30¾	30¾	30¾	+	⅛
10%	9½	Bk of Va	.58		5	106	10%	10%	10%	+	⅛
42	31¾	BankTr			5	41	36¾	36¾	36¾	+	⅛
41	31¾	BarbOil		1.60	7	266	37	36%	37	+	⅛
17¾	11¾	BardCR		.20	16	82	17¾	17	17¾	+	⅛
4%	1%	Barnett	Mtg			13	2½	2	2		
11%	6%	BasicInc		.60	3	25	10¾	10	10¾	+	⅛
27¼	19¾	BatesMf		.20	4	206	22	22	22	+	⅛
25%	21½	BauschL		.40	16	391	25%	25%	25%	+	⅛
51¾	31½	BaxtLab		1.80	12	1053	48¾	47¼	48¼	+	1⅛
7¾	1.4%	BayGulf		.20	3	83	15%	15%	15%	+	⅛
42%	33	BurINor		1.70	9	263	39¾	38½	39%	+	1⅛
7%	6%	BurINo	pf.55			4	7¼	7	7¼	+	⅛
T16	61½	Burrghs		.60	27	253	102¼	101	101¾	+	1⅛
5½	2%	CabCab		Fer		49	3%	3%	3%	—	⅛
21	15¾	Cabot	Cp	.92	111	39	17%	16%	17%	+	1
3%	1%	Cadence	Ind			7	3	2¾	2¾	—	⅛
12½	10¼	CalP Ut		1.52	7						
13%	7½	Callahn		.15r	10	51	12¼	11%	12½	+	⅛
34¼	26½	CamRL		.60a	19	64	31%	30%	30½	—	⅛
33%	27%	CamSp		1.24	11	71	30%	30½	30%	+	⅛
17%	13¼	CdnPac		.85c	6	66	14%	14¼	14%		

—1975— High. Low.	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. P/E	100s.	High	Low	Last	Net chg'e
42¾	22	CapCit	Com	14	9	48	48	-40	+	⅛
26¾	21%	Cap Hold	.34	15	366	26½	25¾	25¾		
3¼	1¾	Capit	Mtg		11	2½	2½	2½		
45¼	28¼	Carbor	1.70	6	21	44½	44¼	44½	+	½
3	2	Caring	OKe		2	2¼	2¼	2¼	+	⅛
14%	10¼	Carlisle	.88	4	16	12¼	11%	11%	—	⅛
66	53¾	CaroC&Oh	5		z260	58	57	57	—	1
6¼	4%	CaroFrg	.28	67	9	5¾	5%	5¾	+	⅛
17	11	CaroPw	1.60	7	316	15%	15½	15%	+	⅛
2.5½	2¼	CarPt	pf2.67		36	25¼	25	25¼	+	⅛
24%	15%	CarTec	1.68	4	44	21¾	20¾	21	+	1
13½	6%	CarrCp	.52	45	195	12	11¼	11¾	+	⅛
12½	10¾	CarrGn	.90e		3	11¾	11%	11%	+	⅛
24½	13¼	Cart Hwl	.88	12	35	20¾	20%	20%	—	⅛
41¾	24¾	CarlHw	pf 2		6	35½	34	35¼	+	½
10½	6¼	CartWall	.40	10	52	9¼	8¾	9		6
9½	6½	CascNGs	.92	65	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	+	⅛
16%	13¼	Castick	.80b	6	25	15%	15¾	15¾	+	⅛
69½	48	CaterTr	1.80	15	333	65¼	65½	65¼	—	¼
51½	28½	CBS	1.40	13	210	47%	47½	47¾	+	⅛
1¾	⅞	CCI	Corp			7	1½	1¾		1½
16	11¼	Ceco	Cp	1.15	5	4	15½	15½		
36	25%	Celanse	2.80	7	246	33¼	32¾	33¼	+	1
58¼	41	Celn	pfA4.50		2	49½	49¼	49½	—	⅛
7½	3½	Cencolnc	.20		783	6%	6	6¾	+	⅛
16½	5	Centex	.12	25	36	9½	9	9¼	+	⅛
17½	13½	CenHud	1.72	7	3	16¾	16¼	16¾	+	⅛
16¼	11¾	CenIllLt	1.60	7	87	15%	15½	15%	+	⅛
48	43¾	CnIlLt	pf4.50		1	45	45	45		
29¼	23¼	CnLt	pf2.87		258	27¾	27¾	27¾	—	⅛
13½	9¾	CentPw	1.20	9	49	12½	12%	12%	+	⅛
18	14¼	CenLaE	1.28	9	81	18¼	17¾	18¼	+	⅛
18%	16%	CeNPw	1.34	9	22	17%	16%	17¼	+	⅛
17	13%	CenSoW	1.16	9	331	16	15	16	+	⅛
14%	10	CenSoya	.66	9	43	12%	12	12¼	+	⅛
28½	16½	CenTel	1.12	9	26	20	19%	19%	+	⅛
22¼	6½	Centrg	Data	12	258	21	19¾	20%	—	⅛
15¾	11%	Cerro	1.20	8	194	16	15	15%	+	1
12¾	6%	Cert-feed	.40		29	11½	11¼	11¼		
17½	11%	CessnaAir	1	5	143	15¼	15	15	—	⅛
18¼	10%	Champint	1	6	117	16½	16¼	16¼		
19¼	12%	Chmpl	pf1.20		9	17%	17	17	—	⅛
12½	9	ChamSp	.60	9	71	12½	12	12%		
34%	17¼	ChartCo	.40e	4	160	29%	28%	29%	+	⅛
25%	18¾	Chartr	NY 2		5	39	24¾	24¾		
9%	7	ChaseFd	.60		34	7½	7%	7½	+	⅛
35½	26½	ChaseM	2.20	5	248	33	32¾	33	+	⅛
8%	3¼	ChasT	1.73e	9	124	5%	5%	5%	+	⅛
7	5¼	Chelsea	.48e		9	6¼	6	6¼	+	⅛
29%	25%	ChemNs	Gas	10	1002	35¼	34¾	35¼	+	⅛
39%	29¼	ChmNY	2.88	4	345	35%	35%	35¾	+	⅛
38	28	CheVa	1.80a	13	25	33%	33%	33%		
67	37%	Chesbg	1.36	23	70	65¾	65¼	65½	—	⅛
35½	26	Chessie	2.10	7	153	34½	34	34½	+	⅛
16%	10¼	ChiEssII	.65	5	8	14%	14	14%	+	⅛
11¼	5%	ChiEssII	.65	5	3	8	7¾	7¾	+	⅛
31½	23¼	ChiPneuT	2	8	52	30¼	29¾	29¾	—	
3%	2%	ChiFull	.19t		32	3%	3%	3%		
5%	2¼	Chrls	Craft		593	3%	3%	3%		
13	8¼	ChrlCP	Corpt		34	13¼	12%	13	+	⅛
12%	8¼	Chromal	.70	5	57	12¼	11%	12¼	+	⅛
12½	7%	Chrysler			937	11¼	10¾	11	+	⅛
2%	1%	Chrysler	wt		34	1¾	1¾	1¾		
3¼	1	CI Mfg	Co			2	1¾	1¾		
4%	2½	CI Rlt	Inv		7	3	3	3		
21½	18%	CinBell	1.68	7	93	21	20%	21	+	⅛
6¼	4%	CinGE	1.44	8	163	6¼	6	6¼	+	⅛
49½	40%	CinGE	pf 4		7	43	43½	43½	—	⅛
23½	16%	CinMila	1.40	7	14	23	22¾	22¾		
36½	30%	CIT Fin	2.20	14	407	37¼	36¾	36%		
39	28¾	CItcorp	.88	14	407	37¼	36¾	36%		
45	34¼	CitesSv	2.40	7	238	44	43¼	43¾	+	⅛
6¼	3¼	CitzSR	1.17e			6%	6%	6%	+	⅛
49	45¼	CitzsMtg			1	49	49	49	—	⅛
21½	18%	CityInv	1.60	7	91	21	20%	21	+	⅛
11¼	6¼	CityInvf	wt		1	7-16	7-16	7-16	—	1-16
24¾	13%	CityInv	pf 2		19	18½	17¾	17¾	+	⅛
2½	1¾	City Strs			8	2	2	2		
33¼	22%	ClarkE	1.60	6	84	29¼	29	29	+	⅛
14¼	7%	ClarkOil	.50		54	11½	11	11%		
7	3%	CLC Am	.20	4	46	5%	5%	5%	+	⅛
16½4	6¾	ClvCliff	4.08	11	2	68	68	68	+	1
28½	22¾	ClvElll	2.48	7	68	26%	26½	26%	+	⅛
11½4	10½	ClevEl	pf 12		z520	111	110½	111	—	1
83	70	CIEIII	pf7.56		2260	75½	75½	75½		
11¾	6¼	CloroxCo	.52	12	280	10½	10	10¼	+	⅛
26	16%	CoachUn	.12	9	67	46¼	45	46	+	⅛
46	35¼	CoastLn	1.10	9	67	46¼	45	45¼	+	⅛
22¼	14%	EclordJk	.30	18	67	23¼	22¼	22¾	—	⅛
12½	6¼	Eckd NC	.28	10	20	10%	10	10¼	+	⅛
31¾	17¾	EdisBro	1.48	9	6	36¾	36	36¼	+	⅛
16%	10	EG&G	.12	16	282	16%	16¼	16¼	—	⅛
3%	1½	Elect	Assoc		26	3¼	3%	3%		
29	19¾	EDS	2.55e	20	85	23¼	22	23	+	1¼
2¼	1¼	El Mem	Mg	18	55	2¼	1%	2¼		
7¼	4½	ElMM	pf 1k			10	5	5½		
7%	2%	Elgin	Natl	19	40	10¼	10	10¼	+	⅛
7%	2%	Elizlr	Ind	14	210	7%	7	7½	+	⅛
13¼	10¼	ElPaso	1.20	5	295	11¾	11¼	11¾		
31½	23¼	ElPso	pf2.50		2	30%	30%	30%		
23¼	16%	ElTraCp	1.60	8	65	20%	20%	20%	+	⅛
40½	23½	EmerEl	.75	23	43	39¾	39¼	39¾	+	⅛
50¼	26¾	EmeryAr	.96	30	39	40%	40%	40%	+	⅛
10%	8¼	Emerytn	.40	6	30	9¾	9%	9¾		
21¼	15%	Emhart	1.36	13	21	20%	20%	20%	+	⅛
4%	1%	EMI Lt	.19g	8	7	110	4%	4¾		
17%	10%	EmpDE	1.28	11	8	17	16%	16%	+	⅛
15¼	10	Empire	Fnl		14	7	15	15		
35%	25	Emulns	Gas			4	35	35¼	+	⅛
5%	2½	EnglhM	.60a	5	103	19%	19	19	—	⅛
7	4%	EnnisB	.32a	4	30	6	5%	6	+	⅛
19%	14½	Entex	1.20	4	32	18%	18%	18%	+	⅛
26%	8%	Envirotech		14	102	24¾	23¾	24¼	+	⅛
8¾	6%	Equimrk	.88	5	4	11¼	11¼	11¼	+	⅛
18%	13½	EsmLf	1.85e	10	186	18%	18	18¼	+	⅛
28¾	24¾	Esmark	2.40	5	14	28%	28%	28%	+	⅛
5¼	3¾	Esquire	.32	11	22	5¼	5	5¼	+	⅛
5¼	3¾	Esterline	.30	10	79	5¾	5¾	5¾	+	⅛
23%	17¾	Ethyl	1.20	5	71	21%	21¼	21¼	+	⅛
49%	34½	Ethyl	pf2.40		31	48½	47¾	48¼	+	⅛
7%	4%	Evans	Prod		483	6¼	6	6¼	+	⅛
14	10	ExCell0	1	6	15	15½	15¼	15¼	+	⅛
20¼	16	Excor	pf3.25a		2	19%	19%	19%	+	⅛
85%	65	Excon	5.20e	6	1079	87%	85¾	87%



Associated Press.

n American World Airways president Robert Seawell toasts Iranian Ambassador Zahedi, center, and Iran Air managing director Lt. Gen. Ali Khademi following e arrival of the inaugural Boeing 707 flight from Tehran to New York Thursday.

Tehran Opens Flight Service to New York

By Richard Witkin

EW YORK, May 30 (NYT).— 's national airline opened ice from Tehran to New York erday in a manifestation of oil country's bold aeronau- expansion program.

ie program's most dramatic ent is the proposed deal by *n Iran would provide $300* on to ease the financial blies of Pan American World ays. Among the Iranian of- ls arriving here aboard the Air Boeing 707 was Lt. Gen. Khademi, the airline's ging director and the man American first sounded out e projected financial rescue. 's e has been a puzzling delay oncluding the preliminary ment between Pan Ameri- and the Iranian government, it was thought possible the al might in some way has- the negotiations during his here.

erviewed on his arrival, Gen. lemi said he expected that greement would be signed n the next two weeks.

ere are no hard barriers to us," he added. "But there ome points to be discussed, d up, and finalized."

general in the past has expressed hopes of eventually making a profit on the New York-Tehran run. This is something that has been painfully eluding many if not most of the 28 scheduled and 24 charter lines that have been flying the North Atlantic in recent months. The losses, which amount to hundreds of millions of dollars, are attributed to excessive competition, soaring fuel costs, and the world economic slump.

Iranian officials boasted that the scheduled flight time from New York to Tehran—13 hours, 45 minutes—was almost two hours faster than the fastest alternative service. Pan American flies to Tehran 10 times a week, but its flights have more stops, and consequently take longer.

Japan Says External Debt In Short-Term Soared in '74

TOKYO, May 30 (AP-DJ).— Japan suffered a severe reversal in its net external position in 1974, mainly as a result of the country's practice of financing its imports, which skyrocketed with higher crude oil costs last year, overseas rather than from domestic sources.

The short-term external liabilities of Japan's private sector, which include primarily dollars borrowed in Europe or New York for periods of three or four months, jumped to $36 billion as of December, 1974, from $23.4 billion a year earlier.

As a result, the country's short-term external position showed net liabilities of $10.2 billion at the end of last year against net short-term liabilities of $1.66 billion at the end of 1973.

Two years earlier, the situation was completely reversed. The short-term financial position showed a comfortable surplus of assets over liabilities of $10.88 billion.

Adding in the country's long-term position, net external assets declined to $8.94 billion at the end of 1974 from $13.02 billion a year earlier and from a peak $13.87 billion at the end of 1972.

National Bank Concerned

Asked to comment on the deterioration in the short-term external position over the past two years, a spokesman for the Bank of Japan said: "We don't regard this as sound and healthy." He said the authorities are discussing countermeasures, but any moves aimed at reversing the situation must be made "very gradually and very carefully."

Tadashi Hosomi, former vice-minister of finance for international affairs and a leading consultant on such matters, said short-term net liabilities are moving toward a ceiling from the point of view of sound banking practices.

At present, he said, the Euro-dollar market is healthy enough to permit Japan to roll over its massive debt without any problems, but the government should make use of the country's relatively comfortable balance of payments situation to reverse the trend toward further deterioration in the external position.

Mr. Hosomi advocated a switch toward use of the yen for trade finance, a move that is likely to be resisted by the private sector. Currently, it is cheaper for Japanese importers to finance shipments in foreign currency, and local commercial banks favor the system because their profit margins on trade-financing in dollars are higher than on yen transactions.

Reserves Kept Intact

One reason Japan's short-term borrowings have jumped sharply is because the Finance Ministry has chosen not to run down the country's official reserves to finance higher imports.

The reserves, which rose to $13.52 billion at the end of 1974 from $12.25 billion a year earlier, and which have subsequently climbed to $14.34 billion, are the most closely watched indicator of a country's credit-worthiness. They are published at the end of every month, while Japan's net external position, a much better gauge of the country's borrowing capacity, is published only once a year.

Asked whether Japan's decision to increase the official reserves at a time when the external position was deteriorating constituted "window dressing," Taroichi Yoshida, vice-minister of finance for international affairs, said he did not think so. Other countries are doing the same thing, he pointed out.

Mr. Yoshida, acknowledging the importance bankers and foreign governments place on a country's official reserve totals, said he thought steps aimed at maintaining a good credit rating were perhaps necessary both politically and economically.

One foreign banker based in Tokyo termed Japan's deteriorating external position "a matter of concern," but he said the country's massive short-term net liability position would not necessarily hamper further borrowing. "Obviously there's a limit somewhere," the banker said, "but just where is very difficult to say."

ime Rate en at 5%

USSELS, May 30 (AP-DJ). U.S. prime rate may fall w as 5 per cent this year its current 7-per-cent level turning upward again with a general recovery of conomy expected in the sec- alf of 1975, a chief econo- of First National City Bank oday.

old Van Buren Cleveland, of the international sec- of Citibank's economics de- ent, explained that his experts believe the com- al paper rate in the United may bottom out at 4 to cent in late summer, and ted the prime rate could its bottom at anywhere be- 5 and 5.5 per cent along he commercial paper rate. said the uptrend in short- rates in the United States follow, with a short time e general recovery of the ny.

the next 12 to 18 months, an Cleveland said he also a marked improvement dollar against the deutsche which he called the key inator of the U.S. curren- ternational value.

Good Investment

covery of the U.S. economy igher interest rates in the States that he foresees latter part of 1975 could the dollar an interesting ient, Mr. Van Cleveland

ding to reporters in Brus- ring his first stop on a Europe, Mr. Van Cleve- id the major impetus for nomic recovery from the postwar recession" would om the building and con- urables industries as well a slower reduction in in- s.

Mr. Van Cleveland warn- the anticipated economic may lead to a slight in- push by the end of 1976.

Rate Unchanged

YORK, May 30 (Reuters). National City Bank said is holding its floating ate unchanged at 7 per t week.

npany Report

itton Industries

arter	1975	1974
(millions)	866.3	805.3
millions)	8.9	11.5
e	0.22	0.28
nths		
(millions)	2,561.0	2,192.0
millions)	26.1	36.9
e	0.64	0.90

ank Rates Cut

May 30 (Reuters).—The anking Association said has cut the commercial ime rate to 14 from 15

French Prices Rise 0.9 Per Cent In Latest Month

PARIS, May 30 (AP-DJ).— French retail prices rose 0.9 per cent in April, up from 0.8 per cent in the previous two months but down from 1.6 per cent in April last year, the Finance Ministry announced today.

April's index, with 100 equalling 1970, was 149.5, compared with 148.2 in March and 132.7 a year ago.

Food products rose 1.1 per cent in April, reflecting mainly higher prices decided by the Common Market, the ministry said. Manufactured goods rose 0.6 per cent and services 1.3 per cent.

For the first four months of 1975 the retail price index increased 3.6 per cent. The April level was up 12.7 per cent from a year earlier and compares with the government target of maintaining this year's inflationary rate below 10 per cent.

Finance Minister Jean-Pierre Fourcade said today that he instructed the National Price Commission to meet next Tuesday in a bid to enact measures designed to ensure that inflation does not exceed 10 per cent for all of 1975, the ministry added.

Citroën Raises Loss

PARIS, May 30 (AP-DJ).— Citroën SA, the holding concern, today announced a final 1974 loss of 981 million francs ($245 million), up from a previously reported loss of 925 million. In 1973 the company recorded net earnings of 54.4 million francs.

U.S. Forecast On Jobless, Slump Worse

But Stronger Recovery Is Expected Next Year

WASHINGTON, May 30 (AP).— The government said today that unemployment and the recession will be worse this year than estimated earlier, but should be followed by a stronger than forecast economic recovery next year.

In its mid-year budget and economic review, the government predicted unemployment will average 8.7 per cent, or about 7.8 million workers, for the year. The administration predicted as recently as February that unemployment would average 8.1 per cent this year.

The forecast, if correct, means that the jobless rate probably will rise above 9 per cent later this year. The April rate of unemployment was 8.9 per cent.

The report, which will be sent to Congress, also predicted that:

- The economy will decline by 2.6 per cent this year, compared with the administration's original prediction of a 3.3-per-cent decline.
- The economy will rebound with a strong 6.3-per-cent growth next year, better than the 4.8-per-cent growth forecast earlier.
- The rate of inflation, as reflected by consumer prices, will increase 9.1 per cent this year over 1974, compared with a February projection for a 10.8-per-cent increase.

The administration stuck by its projected fiscal 1976 budget deficit of nearly $60 billion, which is below the $68-billion deficit target set by Congress. The deficit in fiscal 1975 will be $42.6 billion, the report said.

Although the overall economic outlook was somewhat improved, there was little hope in the new forecast for an improved unemployment rate.

The report said unemployment next year will average 7.9 per cent, equal to 7.1 million workers, the same as forecast in the February economic outlook.

In its outlook for the economy after 1976, the administration said unemployment could average 7.2 per cent in 1977, 6.5 per cent in 1978, 5.8 per cent in 1979 and 5.1 per cent in 1980.

In its February estimate, the administration had projected unemployment at 7.5 per cent in 1977, 6.9 per cent in 1978, 6.2 per cent in 1979 and 5.5 per cent in 1980.

EEC Appeal On Tariffs

BRUSSELS, May 30 (IHT).— The Common Market today appealed to the United States not to threaten further countervailing duties on EEC exports to America as happened during the recent "cheese war."

This plea was made during talks here between Sir Christopher Soames, commissioner responsible for external relations, and Charles Robinson, chief of the State Department's economics division. The discussions were part of the normal twice-yearly EEC-U.S. consultations on trade and economic matters which have been held for the past five years.

The EEC is aware that U.S. steel producers and manufacturers of float glass are putting pressure on the Ford administration to take action against EEC exports of these products. As the EEC's climb-down in the cheese war caused some embarrassment here, EEC officials are anxious to discourage the United States from repeating similar threats.

The United States sought reassurances from the EEC about its proposed trade pacts with both Mexico and Canada. Mr. Robinson sought undertakings from the EEC that neither trade deal would contain preferential trade arrangements.

Asked if there was any prospect of the United States imposing steel import taxes, Mr. Robinson told a press conference that these would not be introduced. "I am convinced that we are going to face a very serious shortage of steel in the near future," he said.

Building Plans Increase by 16% In U.S. in April

NEW YORK, May 30 (AP-DJ).—Contracts for new U.S. construction jumped 16 per cent in April to $9.6 billion from $8.26 billion in the year-earlier month, according to the F. W. Dodge division of McGraw-Hill Inc. The improvement, however, came more from a half-dozen new electric generating plant contracts than in the lagging housing market.

The new electric generating plants, to be built throughout the midwestern and central states, sent the level of nonbuilding construction contracts to $3.58 billion, up 127 per cent from $1.58 billion in the year-earlier month.

At the same time, the generating plant contracts boosted the Dodge index—a seasonally adjusted indicator where 100 represents 1967 value levels—to a near-record 189 for construction of all kinds. The index was 153 in March and 135 in February.



Dominique Dubois

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Security Pacific Bank has announced the assignment of assistant vice-president Dominique Dubois as the bank's representative for France, based in Paris. Prior to his new post Mr. Dubois was with the bank's London-based European headquarters. In his new capacity he will be the bank's liaison with the French business and financial community, providing the bank and its corporate customers with reports on financial and economic developments and trends. Mr. Dubois began his international banking career with Security Pacific Bank in 1971 and was named an assistant vice-president in 1973.

* * *

T.R. Harrison has been named director of finance for Dow Chemical Europe in addition to his responsibilities as controller. Based in Horgen, Switzerland, Mr. Harrison will also have overall responsibility in the European area for the insurance and treasury sectors.

* * *

Wabco Westinghouse has appointed Kenneth Liatsos as director of business planning at the Brussels headquarters. His job will be to coordinate manufacturing and marketing planning functions among the Wabco group's 10 member companies. Before joining the firm Mr. Liatsos was assistant treasurer of international operations at International Paper Co. and prior to that general manager of its Italian company. He has also held international planning posts with Ford Motor Co. and Mobil Oil.

After Optimistic Reports on Economy

Prices Soar Across Board in N.Y.

NEW YORK, May 30 (IHT).— Prices scored heavy gains on the New York Stock Exchange today, reversing the recent downtrend, with oil issues among leaders.

The Dow Jones industrial average soared 17.29 points to 832.29. Advancing issues led decliners by about 1,140 to 335.

Volume totaled 22.87 million shares compared with 18.57 million yesterday.

Analysts traced the market's strength partly to rising hopes for economic recovery. The government reported yesterday a record 4.2-per-cent rise in "leading" economic indicators in April, and today the White House said that while it expects the recession to be deeper, it also expects the 1976 economic recovery to be stronger than earlier projected.

Brokers also reported satisfaction with the report after the stock market closing yesterday of a third straight weekly decline in business loan demand at major New York banks. They added that some recent downward pressure was relieved by New York State's at-least-temporary rescue of New York City from its financial crisis.

Occidental Pete was the most active issue on the NYSE, climbing 3/4 to 19 5/8 on turnover of 786,500 shares. The issue jumped a total of 2 1/2 points on heavy turnover in the two previous sessions. Analysts attribute its strength to interest in the company's major coal holdings.

In oil issues, Exxon gained 2 1/4 to 87 5/8, Texaco was 25 7/8, ahead 1/2, Atlantic Richfield 97, up 3 7/8, California Standard 39 3/4, ahead 1/2, Sohio 75 1/4, up 5, and Ashland 21 3/4, up 1 1/8.

Analysts attributed continuing interest in oils to President Ford's increase this week in tariffs on imported oil and petro- products.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange advanced in active trading. The Amex index rose 1.15 to 38.68.

The NASDAQ industrial average rose 1.50 to 87.48 on the over the counter market.

U.S. to Auction 500,000 Ounces Of Gold in June

WASHINGTON, May 30 (AP-DJ).—The Treasury said today it will sell 500,000 ounces of gold from the U.S. stockpile on June 30.

Treasury officials, announcing the second auction this year of U.S. gold, said additional sales of the metal may be made later in the year.

The gold will be sold in individual bars of 250 ounces each, and bids by or on behalf of foreign governments will not be accepted.

At an auction last Jan. 6 the Treasury sold about 754,000 ounces of gold at an average price of $165.67.

Treasury Under Secretary Jack Bennett said that imports of gold into the United States was one factor for the sale. U.S. gold stocks currently total about 276 million ounces.

Mr. Bennett estimated the U.S. market received about 780,000 ounces of gold through net imports in the last six months.

Wall St. Brokers' Rate War Seen Threat to Some Firms

By Robert J. Cole

NEW YORK, May 30 (NYT).— One month after the end of fixed commissions a rate war is raging among stockbrokers, and some leading financial institutions warned yesterday that it could lead to the death of one or more Wall Street houses.

A spot check of a number of leading banks, insurers, other major institutions and stockbrokers showed that brokers are cutting their fees for the most part by 25 to 35 per cent, and in some cases by 50 and 60 per cent.

The reductions are going almost entirely to major financial institutions, rather than to small investors. In fact, rates charged many small investors have increased slightly.

Some financial institutions warned that the reduction in rates had become so deep as to endanger the future of the industry and to threaten its ability to handle highly complex financial transactions.

Russian Roulette

Edward O'Brien, president of the Securities Industry Association, the industry group, in a speech to the Association of Investment Brokers yesterday, called the cuts "a form of Russian roulette." Brokers have "scrambled for positions of leadership in a march to the precipice," he said.

He called on the Securities and Exchange Commission, the institutions and brokers to take "a reasoned approach to commissions" to "purge the panic psychology" that he said now gripped institutional securities trading.

"Perpetuation can only lead eventually to drastic deterioration of the broker-dealer network and emaciation of its research capability," he asserted.

Robert McEvers, senior vice-president in charge of the trust department at First National Bank of Chicago, Dexter Earle, first vice-president in charge of securities for Bankers Trust Co. of New York and others in similar posts who declined to be identified warned of the dangers of the deep reductions.

"Fifty per cent (of the former rate) is suicide," Mr. Earle contended. "The laws of economics will prevent it from lasting indefinitely."

"I don't believe the rates will stay where they are," Mr. McEvers said. "They're below what the brokers can afford and stay solvent." He forecast "solvency problems" for some brokers "over the next six months."

One of the leading brokerage houses, Bache & Co., also warned of the dangers. Speaking in Hawaii yesterday, Harry Jacobs jr., president, decried industry complacency to what he called the "unprofitable deep discounts" being offered by some firms and warned that it was "a practice that can easily lead to the dissolution of some houses" in a poor market.

SEC Won't Act

The Securities and Exchange Commission, which ordered full competition, has the power to reinstitute fixed rates, but Ray Garrett jr., chairman, clearly has no such intention.

Mr. Garrett told executives here earlier this week that he was well aware of the price-cutting, but he said that "we don't want to contribute to fear by displaying dramatic consternation ourselves... we simply must let things work themselves out until everyone can see a clearer picture."

Good first quarter results of Credit Suisse

Aggregate assets have grown by Sfr. 2.6 billion, 8% to Sfr. 34.8 billion.

Net earnings have also increased, largely as a result of rigorous cost control measures.

	March 31, 1975	March 31, 1974
Aggregate assets	Sfr. 34.8 bill.	Sfr. 32.2 bill.
Loans	Sfr. 12.9 bill.	Sfr. 10.9 bill.
Customers' deposits	Sfr. 19.2 bill.	Sfr. 18.5 bill.
Capital and reserves	Sfr. 2.1 bill.	Sfr. 1.9 bill.

Three quarters of the increase in aggregate liabilities was accounted for by funds due to banks, which are usually subject to considerable fluctuations; they climbed by Sfr. 2 billion (20%) to Sfr. 12 billion, with time funds rising particularly steeply. Customers' deposits were up by Sfr. 672 million to Sfr. 19.2 billion. Outstanding medium-term notes alone rose by Sfr. 637 million to Sfr. 2.7 billion.

Credit operations have so far hardly been affected by recessionary influences in the economy. Due in part to the increase in export and investment financing, term loans, including mortgage loans, increased by Sfr. 280 million to Sfr. 5.8 billion. Overdrafts were down by Sfr. 219 million to Sfr. 6.7 billion, partly for seasonal reasons but also as a result of the slowdown in imports. Cash in hand, at Sfr. 1.8 billion, still substantially exceeds legal requirements.

Tradition and dynamism–since 1856

Founded in 1856, Credit Suisse is one of the leading big banking houses in Switzerland. It combines a long tradition with dynamic and up-to-date methods. In commercial banking, underwriting and stock exchange business, it will continue to offer its clients throughout the world the dependable service which has led to its international standing and reputation.

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5 branch offices abroad: New York, Los Angeles, London, Nassau (Bahamas), Singapore.
5 affiliated companies abroad: Beirut, Hong Kong, Montreal, New York, Nassau (Bahamas).
13 representative offices abroad: Bahrain (Manama), Beirut, Buenos Aires, Hong Kong, Johannesburg, Los Angeles, Melbourne, Mexico City, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Tehran, Tokyo, Toronto.

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International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev.	1975 High	1975 Low
Amsterdam	91.60	89.90	97.20	77.00
Brussels	133.89	133.94	136.23	106.43
Frankfurt	129.08	125.56	142.59	110.56
London 30	345.10	348.50	355.90	146.00
London 500	147.43	148.28	152.81	63.49
Milan	88.39	89.80	108.36	85.98
Paris	127.10	126.80	138.70	98.70
Sydney	375.33	371.92	375.95	289.88
Tokyo (n)	324.44	325.68	332.97	268.24
Tokyo (o)	4407.73	4423.40	4564.62	3527.04
Zurich	266.10	265.70	291.20	206.30

(n) New. (o) Old.

DC Gold Index Quotation & European Gold Markets

May 30, 1975

	Open	Close	N.C.
London	167.75	167.00	—1.25
Zurich	167.50	167.00	—1.00
Paris (12.5 kilo)	171.78	171.87	—2.44

U.S. dollars per ounce.

Interinvest Gold indexed Series "B" Bonds (n.v 1,000)

Indexed value 1,115.00 —31.66

Value expressed in U.S. dollars.

[illegible] — International Bankers.

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CITY INVESTING COMPANY

(CDR's)

The undersigned announces that as from May 27th, 1975, at Kas-Associatie N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, div. cp. No. 6 of the CDR's City Investing Company, each repr. 10 shs., will be payable with Dfls. 3,36 net (div. per record-date 4.4.75; gross $0,165 p.sh.) after deduction of 15% U.S.A.-tax = $0,2475 = Dfls. 0,59 per CDR.
Div. cps. belonging to non-residents of The Netherlands will be paid after deduction of an additional 15% U.S.A.-tax (= $0.2475 = Dfls. 0.59) with Dfls. 2,77 net.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.
Amsterdam, 22nd May, 1975.

ADVERTISEMENT

GRAND METROPOLITAN LIMITED

(CDR's)

The undersigned announces that as from 27th May, 1975, at Kas-Associatie N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, div. cp. No. 5 of the CDR's Grand Metropolitan Ltd., each repr. 50 shs., will be payable with Dfls. 5,23 (re final dividend 1974, year ending 30th September). Tax credit £45.3125 p. = Dfls. 2.58 per CDR. Non-residents of the United Kingdom can only claim this tax credit when the relevant tax treaty meets this facility.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.
Amsterdam, 22nd May, 1975.

Tokyo Exchange

May 30, 1975

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	251	Matsu E Wks	550
Canon	210	Mitsubi Hvy Ind	130
Dai Nip Print	443	Mitsubi Corp	461
Fuji Bank	360	Mitsui Co	462
Fuji Photo	340	Mitsukoshi	455
Hitachi	165	Nippon Elec	186
Honda Motor	582	Sharp	237
C. Itoh	406	Shiseido	1,180
Japan Air Lines	1,650	Sony Corp	3,020
Kansai El Pwr.	750	Sumitomo Bank	372
Kao Soap	380	Taisho Marine	291
Kirin Brewery	310	Takeda	246
Komatsu	335	Teijin	166
Kubota	324	Tokyo Marine	520
Matsu Ind	507	Toray	164
		Toyota	645

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	40.30
Albert Heijn	161.50
Algembank	319
Amrobank	75.30
A'dam	162
Fokker	42.10
Heineken	152.50
H.V.A	58.50
Holl-Am-H	60.30
Hoogovens	57
K.L.M	54
Pakhoed	150.50
Philips new	25.20
Robeco	170.50
Rolinco	123.50
Royal Dutch	83.10
Unilever	103.80
Van Ommer	264
Ver Mach	182

Brussels

Arbed	4,100
Brux-Lamb	2,060
Cock Ougree	1,112
Electrobel	6,060
GB-Inno-BM	2,120
Hoboken	4,155
Petrofina	5,290
Ph. Gevaert	1,138
Soc. Générale	2,800
Solvay	2,850
Un Minière	1,540

Frankfurt

AEG	78.70
BASF	138
Bayer	116.50
Commerzbk	197
Cont. Gummi	71
Daimler	293
Demag	183
DeutBank	317.50
DresdeBk	220.50
Gels Aktier	78
Hoechst	128
Hoesch	53.80
Kartsdt	437
Kaufhof	249.50
KHD	130
Lufthansa	56.50
Mannesmann	254
Metallgesell	233
Neckermann	96
Rheinstahl	54.50
RWE new	113
Schering	399.50
Siemens	248.50
Thyssen	73.50
Veba	98.70
Volkswagen	99.50

London

Anglo-Am Cp	5.20
Anglo-Am	£30.50
Barclay Bk	2.93
Beecham Gr	2.99
BICC	1.16
Boots	2.52
Bowater	1.62
Brit-Am Tob	3.23
Brit. Oxyg	0.56
Brit. Pet	4.90
BLMC	0.08½
Burmah	0.27
CadburySch	0.44
Chartered	1.79
Courtaulds	1.33
Daggafont	0.16
DeBeer D	2.95
Decca Rec	2.02
Distillers	1.39
Dunlop	0.47
E Mustind	1.84
GEC	1.18
FreeStGed	£31.25
GKN	2.45
Glaxo Gr	4.08
Gt Un St	1.89
Guinness	1.88
Hawker-Sidd	2.78
Hudson Bay	£13.25
Imp Chem	2.78
Imps	0.57
Mar&Spen	2.30
MetalBox	2.88
Nichols	0.45
Plessey	0.73
Rand Mines	3.30
Rank Org	1.63
Royal Dutch	£27⅝
R.T.Z.	1.93
Shell	3.19
Thorn (A)	1.40
Tube Invest	2.84
Union Carb	5.80
Vickers	1.29
War L3½	£24
West Deep	£22.50
West Drief	£52.50
West Hold	£39.25
West Min	2.05
Woolworth	0.49
ZCI	0.69

Milan

Bastogi	1,500
Erba	3,800
Ercole Marelli	621
Fiat	1,243
Finsider	350
Generali	70,408
IFI	2,795
Italgas	516
Italsider	530
LaRinas	100.5
Montedis	663
Olivetti	1,205
Pirelli	1,375
Snia Visco	1,628
Terni	66.5

Paris

Air Liquide	345
Alimentaire	61.70
BSN	536
Carrefour	1,740
Cim Lafarge	172.80
Citroën	35
Cie Bancaire	469.90
CFP	142.90
CGE	314
CCF	145
Ferodo	311
Imetal	854
L'Oréal	83.20
Mach Bull	32.70
Michelin	1,039
Moët-Henn	510
Moulinex	287
Paribas	149.50
PUK	127.10
Penarroya	56.20
Perrier	121.80
Peugeot	237
Rh Poulenc	137.60
Sacilor	86.90
St Gobain	141
Suez	241.80
Télémécan.	905
Thomson	187.50
Usinor	90.40

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,225
B Boveri	1,340
Ciba-Geigy	1,600
Cr Suisse	2,730
Fischer	525
HofRocheN	10,175
Nestlé	3,220
Sandoz	1,620
Sté B Suisse	408
Sulzer	2,125
U.B. Suisse	2,960

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices, May 30, 1975

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
3000	Abby Glen	305	300	305	+5
13500	Abitibi	$10½	9⅞	10¼	+¼
400	Acklands	$14½	14⅛	14½	+⅛
8888	Acres Ltd	$9	8¾	9	+¼
3100	Agnico E	$6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
1700	Agra Ind	$6½	6	6¼	—¼
12890	Alta Gas A	$12½	12⅝	12½	+⅛
1200	Alta Nat	$22	22	22	
580	Alliance B	485	485	485	—5
2000	Almineax	$5½	5¼	5⅜	+⅛
1100	Argus C pr	$12⅞	12½	12½	
1450	Atco A	$19½	19½	19½	—⅛
1796	BP Can	$12⅞	12	12⅞	+⅞
6450	Banister C	$9¼	9½	9½	
9240	Bank N S	$44	43½	44	+½
10127	Bell Canad	$45⅝	44⅝	45	—⅛
1850	Beth Cop A	$10½	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
3160	Block Bros	305	305	305	
2600	Bovis Cor	124	120	121	
100	Bralor Res	200	200	200	
2640	Bramalea	$5⅛	5	5⅛	
200	Brenda M	415	415	415	
500	BC Forest	$15½	15½	15½	
1005	BC Phone	$10½	10½	10½	
650	Brunswk	390	390	390	—10
175	Budd Auto	$5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+⅛
1087	Burns Fds	$16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	+⅛
2460	Cad Frvw	$12⅝	12½	12½	
320	Cal Pow	$24	24	24	—¼
4300	Camflo	$13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	—⅛
200	Campau A	$5¼	5⅛	5¼	+¼
5300	C Pakrs C	$19⅛	19¼	19⅛	
700	Can Perm	$17¾	17½	17¾	+⅛
200	C Tung	325	325	325	—5
7008	C Cablesy	$14½	14⅛	14½	
725	Cdn Cel	$5⅛	5	5	
100	CGE	$20½	20½	20½	+½
14100	C Imp Bank	$25⅛	24⅞	25	—¼
4940	C Ind Gas	$7	6⅞	6⅞	
4891	Cdn Tire A	$50⅛	49½	50	+1
600	C Utilies	$9	8⅞	8⅞	+⅛
850	Cassiar	450	440	445	—10
2630	Celanese	435	425	435	+5
2500	Chieftan D	$8	7⅞	7⅞	
3458	Coch Wili	109	105	109	+9
710	C Holiday I	325	325	325	+10
600	Con Bldg	294	294	294	
6468	Con Distrb	370	365	370	—5
2275	Cons Gas	$13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	
700	Craigmt	435	435	435	+10
1450	Crush Intl	$7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
5153	Denison	$51	49¾	50¼	+¾
10400	Dicknsn	$8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+⅛
3400	Dofasco A	$25	24¾	25	+¾
31805	Dom Store	$17	16⅛	16⅞	+⅛
1100	Du Pont	$23	23	23	
1400	East Mal	395	385	395	+5
700	Electro A	400	400	400	—10
800	Emco	$7	6¾	7	+⅜
3200	Falcon C	$6	5⅞	5⅞	—⅛
7710	Falcon	$35½	34¾	35	—¼
500	Fed Ind A	400	400	400	+10
650	Francana	$9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	—⅛
200	Fruehauf	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+¼
3000	Gen Distrb	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
5300	Gnt Mascot	67	65	67	+2
175	Gibraltar	480	480	480	
1010	Granduc	105	102	102	—8
986	Gt Oil Sds	$6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+¼
250	GL Paper	$21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+½
100	Gt W Life	$55	55	55	—5
175	Greyhnd	$16⅝	16½	16⅝	+¼
74	Guar Trst	$5½	5½	5½	
1350	Hambro C	195	186	186	
4400	Hawker S	$5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+½
100	Hayes D A	495	495	495	
1200	Houston O	145	141	141	—2
4980	H Bay Co	$17¼	17	17¼	+⅛
7375	Huron Eri	$24	24	24	
2060	IAC	$18¾	18⅝	18½	+¼
8	Indusmin	$5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
500	Inland Gas	$9⅛	9	9	—⅛
1800	Int Mogul	230	226	226	+10
7450	Intpr Pipe	$12½	12⅜	12½	+¼
1500	Inv Grp A	$6⅞	6½	6¾	+⅛
9100	Jannock	$6⅛	6	6	—⅛
14150	Kaiser Re	$9⅝	9¼	9⅝	+½
500	Kaps Tran	260	260	260	—2
10	Kelsey H	$8¼	8¼	8¼	
2574	Kerr A A	$12¾	12⅝	12¾	+⅛
7100	Koffler	325	325	325	
1700	Labatt A	$16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	+¼
300	LOnt Cem	330	330	330	
397	Lob Co A	$5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+⅛
2835	Lob Co B	$6	5⅞	5⅞	+⅛
1200	Loeb M	280	280	280	
21978	MB Ltd	$23⅝	23	23⅝	—¼
1200	Madsen	57	57	57	—3
620	Mattgmi	$16¼	16¼	16¼	
265	Micrcgyst	380	380	380	
7691	Moore	$47½	47⅛	47½	+¼
300	Murphy	495	495	495	
155	Nat Trust	$17½	17½	17½	+⅛
6305	Noranda A	$36¼	36⅛	36½	
1052	Nor Elect	$27½	27½	27½	+⅛
1820	OSF Ind	355	345	35	+5
1000	Ochan	251	251	251	
21850	Oshawa A	$6½	5⅞	6½	+⅛
6600	Pamour	$7½	7⅛	7½	—⅛
4826	PanCan P	$13½	13¼	13¼	
501	Patino N V	$10⅝	13	13	—⅜
74	Petrofina	$20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
1145	Pine Point	$30⅛	30	30	
10	Pitts C	$6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
2400	Placer	$19½	19⅝	19½	
3730	Que Sturg	425	405	415	+5
2500	Rayrock	89	87	87	
100	Rdpath A	$21	21	21	
1610	Reed Oslr A	$6	6	6	
8908	Revnu Prp	88	83	88	+7
11924	Shell Can	$16¼	16	16¼	+⅛
3650	Sherritt A	$6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+¼
3200	Siebens	$10¼	10⅛	10¼	
100	Sigma	$31	31	31	
9250	Simpsons	$8⅝	8½	8⅝	+⅛
207	Simpson S	$10	10	10	
400	Slater Stl	$10	10	10	+¼
310	Slat W Can	$7¾	7¾	7¾	—¼
270	Southm A	$26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	—⅛
13	St Brodcst	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
3673	Stelco A	$28⅛	28¼	28⅛	+⅛
435	Steep R	147	145	147	+1
2100	Sundale O	475	470	470	+10
115	Tara	$16	16	15	
537	Teck Cor A	270	265	265	—10
1200	Teck Cor B	250	245	245	—15
585	Texaco	$30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	+⅛
1200	Thom N A	$13⅝	13½	13½	+⅛
7336	Tor Dm Bk	$42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	+⅛
1078	Traders A	$13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	—¼
3457	Trans Mt	$10¼	10⅛	10¼	+¼
3977	TrCan PL	$10¼	10	10¼	+¼
350	Un Carbid	$21⅝	21½	21⅝	—⅛
1900	Un Gas	$7⅞	7¾	7⅞	
1700	U Keno	$11	11	11	
25300	U Siscoe	$6¼	5½	6¼	+⅝
1200	Upp Can	121	115	121	—1
400	Van Der	485	455	485	+5
5200	Voyager P	$7⅝	7¾	7⅝	+⅛
250	Weldwod	$10¼	10¼	10¼	
4800	Wstburne	$9½	9⅛	9¼	+⅛
6500	West Mine	209	205	208	+3
450	Westmhse	$16	16	16	+½
325	Weston	$20¼	20	20¼	+⅛
300	White Pas	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
1000	Willroy	145	145	145	
1775	Woodwd A	$21½	21½	21½	
1300	YK Bear	200	195	195	—5

Total sales 1,955,557 shares

Montreal Stocks

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
100	Algoma	$26½	26½	26½	—¼
15014	Ban Mont	$15¼	15⅛	15¼	+¼
4100	Basic Res	60	55	55	—7
4275	Bombard	335	320	335	+15
337	Can Cement	$11	10⅞	11	+¼
2000	Cdn Indust	$20¾	20⅝	20¾	+¼
1100	CdnInt Pow	$14½	14⅛	144	
1000	Con Bath	$24½	24½	24½	—¼
200	Fncl Col	150	150	150	
100	Gaz Metro	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
1400	Imasco	$0⅛	0⅛	30⅛	
200	Ivaco	$10	10	10	
260	Molson A	$18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
150	Molson B	$17¼	17¼	17¼	+¼
1050	Power Cp	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	—⅛
1427	Price Co	$15	14⅞	15	+⅛
24180	Royal Bank	$33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	—⅛
490	Roy Trust A	$23	22⅞	22⅞	—⅛
294	Steinberg A	$17½	17½	17½	—¼

Total sales 493,862 shares.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	German mark	Swiss franc	Sterling
7 D.	5-5½	4¼-4¾	1¼-1¾	9⅛-9⅞
1 M.	5⅝-6⅛	4½-5	3¼-3¾	10½-11
3 M.	5⅝-6⅛	4½-5	3¾-4¼	11¼-11¾
6 M.	6⅝-7⅛	4⅝-5⅛	4⅝-5⅛	12-12½
1 Y.	7⅛-8⅛	5⅝-6⅛	5⅝-6⅛	13½-14

New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from Page 8.)

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
41½	24⅝	Squibb .84	18	808	37½	36¼	37¼	+ ½
92½	40	StaleyMfg 2	6	178	84⅝	81⅜	83½	+ 6½
39	34⅞	StaleyMf wi	..	101	43	41¾	42	+ 3¼
23⅞	19⅝	StPoor 1.92a	..	46	22	21⅛	21⅝	
69⅝	52½	StdBrands 2	16	378	68⅝	67⅝	68	+ ⅝
50¼	45	StdBr pf3.50	..	z100	49	48⅜	48⅜	— 1
50⅝	28¼	StdPaint .32	29	64	43⅝	42	42¼	+ 1½
29⅝	22¼	StdOilAlCal 2	5	1409	30⅞	29⅞	29⅞	+
46¾	36	StdOilInd 2	7	489	45⅝	45⅛	45¼	+ ¼
70½	44½	StdOilOh 1.36	22	354	75¼	72⅝	73¼	+ 5
54½	50	SO Oh pf3.75	..	z160	53½	53½	53½	+ ½
8⅛	6¼	StdPress .40	4	46	7⅛	6⅞	7	
8⅝	6⅝	StdPrud .66	8	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
10⅞	7⅝	Standex .52	4	4	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
21¼	12⅜	StanWks .96	9	13	18⅞	18¼	18⅜	+ ⅞
8⅞	6	Stanray .68	7	37	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
19	14⅞	Starrett 1	6	5	18⅛	18	18	— ⅛
4¼	1½	StaMut Inv	..	298	2	1⅞	1⅞	
12	9⅞	StaMS 1.1e	..	30	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
70⅞	40	StaufCh 2.20	7	154	67⅞	66⅛	67	+ ⅞
6⅞	4⅝	Sterchi .48	8	1	6	6	6	
25½	16¼	SterDrug .78	15	381	20	19⅝	20	+ ¼
17	8	Sterndnt .48	9	239	13⅞	13	13⅞	+ ⅞
16⅞	10⅞	StevensJ .80	7	242	16	15½	15¾	+ ¼
24⅞	17	StewWa 1.92	7	8	23⅝	22⅞	23¼	+ ¼
18⅞	13⅞	StokVC 1.10	5	29	17½	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
12⅞	10¼	StokVC pf 1	..	z60	12	11⅞	12	+ ½
32⅞	33⅞	StoneWeb 2	9	10	43⅞	43	43⅛	+ ¼
12¼	8⅞	StoneCon .60	3	5	12	11⅞	12	+ ¼
16½	9⅞	Stop Shop 1	5	13	16⅝	16	16½	— ⅛
21⅞	12⅝	StorerBdg 1	9	23	18⅞	18½	18⅞	+ ⅜
11	6¼	StrideRite .70	7	7	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	
32½	19	StuWor 1.32	15	10	31	30⅞	30⅞	+ ⅜
2.61	16	SfW pfA1.40	..	3	23⅞	23½	23⅞	+ ⅜
2⅞	1¼	Suave Shoe	6	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	
15⅝	11⅝	SubProGs 1	7	83	17½	15⅝	17½	+ 1⅝
8⅜	4⅝	SuCrest .20a	..	11	6⅛	6½	6½	
14¼	10⅝	Sun Chm .40	10	6	12	12	12	
37½	29	SunOil 1r	5	450	34⅝	32⅝	34⅝	+ 2⅛
4½	37½	Sun O pf2.25	..	93	37¼	36	37½	+ 1⅛
19	11⅝	Sunbeam 1	11	110	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	— ⅛
22⅞	12⅝	Sundstrd .80	8	380	23½	22⅛	23⅜	+ ⅞
48	29⅝	Sunds pf3.50	..	10	38⅞	38⅝	38⅞	— ⅛
13⅝	9	SunshMn .48	15	48	13⅞	13	13⅞	— ⅛
25⅞	15	SupValu .98	8	6	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
191¾	153	Supr Oil 1.40	12	90	179½	176	179½	+ 6½
5¼	3	SupmkG .20	13	252	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+ ⅛
16⅞	9⅞	Superscpe	3	34	13⅞	12¾	13¼	+ 1⅛
5⅞	2⅝	SuproMf .25e	11	34	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
7	4	Swank .48	6	4	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
23¼	12½	Sybron .84	11	57	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝	+ ⅜
41⅝	28	Sybrn pf2.40	..	1	39	39	39	— 1
7	3	Systron Don	44	59	7⅛	6⅞	7	
25⅞	11⅝	TaftBrd .80	8	25	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	— ¼
4⅜	2⅛	Talcott Nat	..	5	3	3	3	— ⅛
8⅝	5	Talley .60	6	65	7½	7⅛	7⅛	
11⅞	7⅞	Talley pfB 1	..	3	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
14⅞	9½	TampaE .96	10	100	14⅞	14½	14⅞	+ ⅛
40⅝	11⅝	Tandy Corp	11	281	39	36⅛	38⅝	+ 1⅝
6⅞	4	Tappan .20	..	13	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
7½	4⅝	Technicolr	6	13	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
14⅞	5	Technicon	13	56	11⅞	11⅛	11⅝	— ⅛
37¾	18⅛	Tektronx .20	13	42	37⅞	36½	37⅞	+ ⅞
6	2⅝	Telecor .25	6	54	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	+ ⅛
16⅞	9½	Teledyn .32t	10	879	17⅛	16⅝	17⅛	+ ½
57¼	48¾	Teledyn pf6	..	5	57	56⅝	56⅝	
7⅞	1½	Teleprmpt	..	3741	8⅞	8	8⅞	+ 1
3½	⅞	Telex Cp	..	218	2⅝	2	2⅝	+ ⅜
24½	19¾	Tennco 1.60	6	273	22⅝	21⅝	22⅛	+ ⅛
2⅝	¾	Temnco wt A	..	416	1⅞	1⅛	1⅞	+ ¼
91⅞	74	Tennc pf5.50	..	8	81¼	80	81½	+ 2½
28⅝	13½	TesoroP .40	4	628	28⅛	19⅞	20⅛	+ ⅞
27⅛	21¼	Texaco 2a	6	2388	26	25⅛	25⅞	+ ⅜
39½	28¼	TexCom .90	10	22	37⅞	37	37	
32⅜	26⅝	TexETr 1.70	8	164	29⅞	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
30⅞	23½	TexGsT 1.88	7	31	29⅝	29	29⅝	+ ⅞
29	25	TxGs pf1.50	..	3	29⅛	29	29	+ ½
34⅛	23⅞	Texsglf 1.20	7	187	33½	32⅜	33⅛	+ 1
14	8¼	Texasind 1b	13	5	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	+ ¼
114½	61	TexInst 1	31	216	106½	105⅝	106	+ ⅝
9¼	6⅛	Texas Intl	6	372	9	8⅞	9	+ ½
21½	14⅝	TexOGs .01b	8	536	17⅞	16⅝	16⅞	— ½
33¼	20⅞	TexPLd .78e	16	8	32⅜	32½	32½	
23½	16	TexUt 1.24	10	352	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝	+ ¼
6½	2⅝	Textfi Ind	..	39	5½	5	5½	+ ½
22⅞	12¼	Textron 1.10	8	95	21⅞	21⅛	21⅞	+ ⅜
29⅝	20¼	Textr pf2.08	..	67	27⅞	27	27⅞	+ ⅛
23⅞	15	Textr pf1.40	..	3	21⅝	21	21⅝	
17½	9⅝	Thiokol .70	6	127	17⅛	17	17	— ¼
11	5	Thomin .48b	14	2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
8⅝	4⅛	ThomJW .50	10	21	7⅛	7½	7½	
6⅛	4⅛	ThriftDg .40	11	35	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	+ ⅛
19⅞	18⅝	TI Corp 1	17	159	16½	15½	15½	— 1
40	30⅛	TidwatM .60	9	88	38½	37⅜	38⅛	+ ⅜
14	7⅛	Tigerin .40e	10	227	12⅜	12	12⅜	+ ⅛
53½	24⅞	TimeInc 2	10	203	49⅝	48½	48½	— ⅛
19⅞	10¼	TimeMir .50	11	49	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	— ¼
32⅞	24⅛	Timkn 1.80a	6	62	33¾	32⅞	33¼	+ ⅝
13⅞	9½	Tish Rlty	..	15	11⅝	11¼	11¼	
8	5⅛	TobinP .15e	..	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
7¼	5⅜	Todd Shipyd	..	54	5⅞	5½	5½	— ⅛
20	16⅝	ToledoEd 2	7	27	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	+ ⅛
8⅞	6⅛	TonkaCp .48	12	60	8⅞	8	8⅞	+ ⅛
8⅛	4⅞	ToolRol .40b	8	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
28⅞	19½	TransCo .96	14	36	27½	25⅞	27½	+ ⅞
39½	27¼	TranUn 1.56	10	35	30⅛	29½	30	+ ⅛
12½	5⅛	Trans W Air	..	270	9⅛	8⅝	9	+ ⅛
16¼	11⅞	TWA pf 2	..	9	12	11⅞	12	+ ¼
12¼	7⅛	TranWF .16	9	53	12⅝	12	12	+ ¼
9½	6	Transam .50	13	232	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅛
21½	17½	Traninc 1.84	..	11	20	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
9	7¾	Transco .80	12	171	8⅞	8⅛	8⅞	+ ⅛
7⅞	5⅝	Transcn .45	6	10	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ½
7⅛	4⅞	TranOh .20r	5	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ¼
17⅞	12½	Tranwy 1.40	6	48	15⅞	15⅛	15⅞	— ¼
26	20⅞	Travlrs 1.08	11	295	25⅝	25¼	25½	+ ¼
36	28	Travelr pf 2	..	3	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	+ ⅛
10⅛	4¼	TRE Corp	..	402	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅜
19⅞	16	TriCon 1.25e	..	130	19⅛	18⅞	19	+ ½
34⅝	28½	TriCn pf2.50	..	3	31	31	31	+ ¼
4⅜	2⅝	TriSou Mtge	..	21	2⅝	2½	2½	
16	11⅝	Triangd .98a	3	2	13	13	13	
10⅞	5⅝	TrianPtc .40	72	8	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
20⅞	9½	Trinity .88	4	21	18⅞	18⅛	18⅞	+ ⅝
22⅞	13⅞	Tropican .20	16	191	21⅛	20⅛	21¼	+ ⅞
24	14⅝	TRW In 1.29	8	113	23⅞	23⅛	23½	
55½	40½	TRW pf4.50	..	34	55⅛	55	55	— ½
62	41⅝	TRW pf4.40	..	38	64	62	64	+ 2½
10⅞	7⅞	TucsonG .96	7	93	10⅞	10⅛	10⅞	+ ⅛
11⅞	5⅛	TwenCen .40	9	169	11	10½	11	+ ⅜
17⅞	8⅛	TycoLb .10e	10	89	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ⅛
24⅝	10½	TylerCp .60	5	16	21⅝	21	21½	+ ½
23	13⅞	UAL In .60a	6	226	19⅛	18⅞	19	
24½	17	Uarco 1.20a	4	23	22	21⅞	22	+ 1
14⅞	10¼	UGI Cp 1.32	6	6	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
11⅞	8½	UMC Ind 1	6	91	10⅞	9¼	10¼	+ ½
3	1½	UMET Tr	..	23	2	1⅞	2	
10½	9½	Unarco .50	3	15	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
36⅞	17¼	UniRLtd .90e	12	8	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	+ ⅛
47⅛	32⅜	UnINV 2.95e	9	8	42⅝	42⅛	42⅝	+ ⅛
9⅞	6⅝	UnBanc .84b	6	104	8⅞	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
70	37¼	UnCamp 2	11	85	66⅝	62½	65⅝	+ 4⅝
65½	40⅝	UnCarb 2.40	7	966	62¼	59⅝	61⅞	+ 2⅛
12½	8	UnCom 1.33	7	49	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	2½	Union Corp	11	121	7½	7¼	7½	— ⅛
12½	9⅝	Un Elec 1.28	8	122	12⅛	12⅛	12½	+ ⅛
80	67⅝	UnEl 7lpf 8	..	2	71	71	71	+ ¼
47	83	UnEl pf4.50	..	z20	42	42	42	+ ½
26⅛	23¼	UGEI pf2.72	..	6	24½	24⅛	24½	+ ⅛
4⅝	2½	Un Fidelity	11	48	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
40⅝	32½	UnOCal 1.98	5	469	40¼	39⅝	39⅞	+ ⅝
52	43	UOCa pf2.50	..	53	52	51⅝	51⅝	+ 1¼
80⅝	2	UPacCp 2.80	14	94	77¼	76⅛	77¼	+ 1
13¼	11	UnPac pf.47	..	8	13½	13¼	13½	+ ¼
3⅛	1⅝	Uniona Inc	..	14	2½	2¼	2½	+ ⅛
9	6⅝	Uniroyal .78	6	15	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
8	3½	Unit Brands	..	45	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
8⅝	5⅝	UnBrnd pfA	..	6	6⅛	6	6	+ ¼
8¼	6	UnitCp .70e	..	43	8¼	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
9⅜	4⅝	U FinCal .20	7	39	8⅛	8	8⅛	
10	6⅝	UnGasP .60	8	822	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ ¾
22⅛	17½	U Illum 2.32	5	50	22	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅛
10	6⅝	UnitInd .36b	7	7	10	9¾	9⅞	
6⅞	4⅝	UnitIn pf.42	..	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ¼
5⅛	1⅝	UnitInn .10	..	31	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
12¼	9¼	UJerBk 1.04	7	27	10½	10⅛	10½	+ ⅛
15¼	12⅛	UnitMM .80	7	58	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	+ ⅛
17⅞	8	Un Nuclr	203	425	16⅞	16	16¼	— ½
2⅛	1½	UnitPk Min	..	11	2	2	2	— ⅛
11	6	UnitRefg .48	5	53	11¼	11	11¼	+ ¼
34	25⅛	USFidG 2.48	13	30	33½	33	33¼	— ⅛
17⅝	12⅛	USFoS 1.50e	..	14	16¼	16	16¼	+ ¼
21⅝	14⅞	USGyps 1.60	13	180	17⅛	17⅛	17⅞	+ ⅛
25⅞	20	USGy pf1.80	..	4	23¼	23	23	+ ¼
7½	2⅝	US Home	..	133	6¼	6	6⅛	+ ¼
5	2½	US Ind .33r	..	117	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
14	9½	USLease .24	9	37	10½	10⅛	10½	
12¼	7⅝	US Shoe .95	6	16	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
65⅞	38¼	US Stl 2.80	4	571	59⅝	57½	59	+ 2¼
20⅝	13⅞	USTobac .80	11	8	18⅞	18½	18½	— ⅛
49½	31¼	Unit Tech 2	7	365	48	47⅛	48	+ ⅜
120	86¼	UnTech pf 8	..	159	116	115	116	+ 1½
15⅝	12½	UnitTel 1.08	9	326	13⅞	13⅛	13⅞	
1½	7-16	UniTel wt	..	83	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
20⅞	16½	UnTl 2pf1.50	..	32	18	17½	17⅛	+ ⅛
8½	3½	Unitrode Cp	12	274	8⅝	8⅛	8¼	— ⅛
29	16⅝	UnivarCp 1	4	11	25	24½	25	+ ⅛
38⅝	25½	UnivLeaf 2	7	12	38¼	37½	37¾	+ ⅛
18	11¼	UOP .90	6	332	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	
53	30	Upjohn .96	20	464	46	45½	45¾	+ ¼
16¼	10	USLIFE .30	8	569	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	+ ⅛
10½	8½	UslifeF .96a	..	19	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
19	12	USM stp1.20	4	24	18⅞	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
16½	14½	USM pf1.50	..	z100	15⅞	15½	15⅛	
71¼	39½	UtahIntl 1	21	157	70	68⅛	69⅞	+ ¾
28⅝	23½	UtahPL 2.36	8	209	26¼	25⅝	26¼	+ ½
24¼	17	UV Ind 1b	3	63	21⅞	21¼	21⅝	+ ⅝
12¼	6½	Varian .20	11	139	11⅝	11½	11½	+ ⅛
27⅝	23¼	Veeder 1.72	6	5	24¼	24⅛	24¼	+ ¼
4⅛	3	Vendo Co	..	16	4⅛	3⅞	4	
5⅛	2	Venice .20	24	15	4⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
14⅛	11	VestSec 1.25	..	35	12⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
32¼	21½	Vetco Offsh	15	352	31	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
26¼	13⅜	VF Corp 1	9	112	24	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
9⅞	2⅝	Viacom Int	12	730	9⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7⅛	4½	VictCmp .50	..	17	6⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
12⅞	8¼	VaEPw 1.18	6	3169	10⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
88	70	VaEP pf8.84	..	z110	81	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
77	60½	VE 72 pf7.72	..	z50	69½	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
77	59½	VaEP pf7.45	..	z550	68⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
47½	40	VaEP pf4.80	..	z20	45⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7⅝	3⅝	Vornado Inc	14	18	5⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
12⅞	8¼	VSI Corp .60	5	9	12⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
51	40	WabR pf4.50	..	240	42½	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
20	12¼	Wachova .76	9	26	19⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4⅞	2⅝	WachRI .04e	..	39	3⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
12⅞	10	Walgreen 1	11	36	12⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
44	29⅞	WlkrA 1.40a	10	65	38⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
25½	14⅞	WallBus .55	10	10	23⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10½	6	WallMur .60	5	15	9⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
21¼	16	WalM pf1.70	..	1	22	22	22	[illegible]
21⅞	9½	WalMart .12	21	70	21	21	21	[illegible]
15⅝	6⅝	WangL .08e	15	64	13⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
9¼	4⅝	Ward Foods	24	38	9⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
9⅞	7⅛	Warnaco .80	8	22	8⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8⅛	4⅝	WrnerCo .50	6	1	7⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
17⅝	8¼	WrnCom .50	7	236	17¼	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
63	40	WrnC pf4.25	..	5	62⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
34⅛	17	WrnC pf1.25	..	2	34¼	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
36⅞	25	WarnerL .92	17	451	35⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
22⅞	13⅞	Warn S 1.20	9	21	19	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
18	12	WashGs 1.88	5	12	17⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
13⅞	9½	WashNat .80	6	15	12⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
15⅝	12¼	WashStl 1a	3	3	13⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
19¾	16½	WasWat 1.52	8	32	18	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
9⅞	4	Waste Mgmt	11	631	9⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
32⅝	11¾	WatkinJ .20e	18	108	31	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4⅞	3	WayGos .40	20	12	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
15½	10½	WayG pf1.60	..	1	12⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7	3⅛	Wean Unit	6	1	5⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7⅛	4⅝	Weathrd .40	6	16	6⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4⅝	2⅛	Webb Del E	10	46	3⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
9⅛	6⅛	WeilMcL .60	7	47	8⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1⅛	⅜	Weiblit Corp	..	28	1⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
18⅞	12⅞	WellFgo .96	7	52	17⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7	3⅝	WellFM .90e	..	15	5⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
12	8⅞	WescoF .60	8	2	13⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
52	46	WIPP pf4.50	..	z20	49	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
37⅜	18⅜	WstPtPep 2	7	59	36⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
9½	5⅞	WnAirL .40a	7	115	8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
25⅛	15⅞	WnBnc 1.40	6	40	22⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
16⅞	7⅞	WnCo NAm	11	82	16	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8⅛	6	Wn Pac Ind	6	9	6⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
14⅛	8⅝	WnPubih .80	6	47	13⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
15⅝	9⅛	WUnion 1.40	54	127	14⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
60	42	WnUn pf6	..	1	55	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
42⅝	30	WnUn pf4.60	..	1	42⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
46	32½	WnUn pf4.90	..	1	45	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
17½	9¼	WestgEl .97	50	1631	17⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
50⅛	39	Wst E pf3.80	..	z2500	50½	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
31	19½	Wstvco 1.40	5	89	27½	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
16⅝	12	Weybrg 1.28	7	2	15⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
41⅛	27⅛	Weyerhr .80	23	445	41⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
17	10⅛	WhelFry .40	10	86	16⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
31⅞	18	WhelP 1.40e	1	44	24⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
60	51	WhelPit pf6	..	z110	58⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
50⅜	41	WhelPit pf5	..	z300	49	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
27	15⅛	Whirlpol .80	42	181	23	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
21	8⅞	WhitCon .80	6	91	19⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
34½	29	WhitC pfC3	..	1	32½	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10⅞	7⅝	WhiteM .10e	4	65	9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3⅞	1⅝	Whittaker	9	230	3⅜	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
13⅛	7⅝	WickesCrp 1	7	71	11⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4⅛	2⅝	WiebdtSt .28	10	4	4⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
37⅜	25¼	WilmsCo .60	7	848	32⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
54	29⅞	WilmsCo wt	..	10	47	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
39⅞	27⅛	WinnDx 1.32	13	52	38⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6⅝	3⅛	Winnebago	..	1352	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
25⅞	22½	WiscEl 1.92	10	95	26	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
88	81½	WisE pf7.75	..	z100	85	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
15	11⅞	WiscPS 1.32	8	24	14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
27½	17⅛	Witco 120	6	90	24	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
62	42⅝	Witco pf2.65	..	2	60	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3¼	1⅝	WolvrW .05e	13	2	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
13⅞	6⅞	Womelco .56	8	32	13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
17⅛	7	WoodsCp .48	8	66	16⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
17¼	9⅞	Wolwth 1.20	7	511	14⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
29	21	Wolw pf2.20	..	11	26	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6⅞	2⅝	World Airw	6	18	4⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
62	41⅞	Wrigly 2.40a	12	12	62⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5½	3⅝	Wurlitzer	..	4	5⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4	1⅝	Wyly Corp	..	34	3⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
87⅞	50⅝	XeroxCp 1	18	923	75⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
12⅛	7¼	Xtra 2.67t	5	98	10⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10⅛	4⅝	Yates Ind	6	28	9⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
13	9⅝	YngSDr .60a	5	5	11⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
19⅛	9⅝	ZaleCorp .76	8	21	17⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
30⅞	22⅛	Zapata .60	4	427	31⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6	2⅝	Zayre Corp	34	50	4⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
26⅛	10	ZenithRad 1	108	338	26⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10⅛	4½	Zurn Ind .32	12	122	9⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Air France 9½-82	102	103
Amax 8-76	103½	101½
Amax 8¾-86	98½	99½
Asahi 10¼-80	103¼	104¼
ASEA 8½-86	93¼	94¼
Ashland 8-87	92½	93½
Aust.I.D. 10¼-81	103½	104½
Aust-Swiss 8-87	93¾	91¾
Bk Tokyo 7¾-76	99½	100½
BFCE 9-82	101	102
Barclay Bk 8¼-86	90	93
Bergen 8-87	96	97
B.N.P. 9½-81	103¼	104¼
Borregaard 8¾-86	95¾	96¼
Burlingt 7¾-87	91	92
CN PTT 9-86	93¼	94¼
Carlsberg 8¾-86	99½	100½
Carrier 8-87	90	91
C. Lafarge 8¾-86	95½	97½
CN Rhone 10-80/82	104	105
Cons Food 7½-91	85½	86½
Conoco 8-86	96¼	97¼
Conf Tel 8¼-86	92	93
Copen Coun 7¾-87	84¾	85¾
Copen Tel 8½-86	93¾	94¾
Corning 8½-86	101¼	102¼
Cut Ham 8-87	92½	93½
Dana 8-87	92⅝	93½
Denmark 9-82	101½	102½
Denmark 7½-90	84	85
Dow Cor 8½-86	101¼	102¼
Dupont 7½-78	100½	101½
E.D.F 8¼-86	98¼	100½
EIB 9½-85	101¼	102¼
Ericsson 9¼-85	101½	102½
Esso 7½-76	100	101
Esso 8-86 Nov	97¼	98½
First Chic 7-80	95¾	96¾
Gen Cable 8¼-87	88½	89½
Gen Mills 8-86	97¾	98¼
Gen Mot 8¼-76	101	102
Gen Mot 8¾-86	101¼	102¼
G.H.H. 7¾-88	86¼	87¼
Granges 8½-89	91½	92½
GTE 8¼-86	97½	98½
Haas 8-78	101	102
Haas 8¾-86	101	102
Helsinki 8¼-86	94½	96
Intl Util 8¾-82	97½	98½
Kimberley 8½-86	101	102
Marubeni 9¾-82	102¾	103¼
Michelin 7½-88	83½	84½
Monsanto 8¾-85	102½	103½
Motorola 8-87	93¾	94¾
NrgKomBk 7½-87	87	88
NorthAMR 7¾-79	96¾	97¾
Ontario 8¼-86	99½	100½
Oslo 8¼-86	96¼	97¼
Otis-Elev 8¾-85	101¾	102¾
Owens Corn 9-86	101¾	102¾
Pac.Light 9¼-81	102¼	103¼
Pac.Light 8-88	91¾	92¾
Papua 9½-83	101¼	102¼
Pennwalt 8-87	92	93
PhilMorris 8-78	102	103
PhilMorris 8½-84	102½	103½
QuebecHyd 8½-86	99½	100½
QuebecHyd 8¼-86	98¾	99¾
Queb.Prov 7½-88	90¼	91¼
Queensld 8½-86	93¾	94¾
Ralston 7½-87	90¼	91¼
Richardson 8¾-85	101¾	102¾
S.A.S. 8-85	90¼	91½
Scanraff 8¾-88	94¾	95¾
Scott 8¾-86	101½	102½
Shell 8-86	95¾	96¾
Shell 7½-87	92¼	93¼
Singer 11-77	102	103
Skandin 10¼-81	103¼	104¾
SNCF 9¼-81	102½	103½
St. Ind. 8½-80	102	103
St. Ind 8½-88	99½	100½
Sybron 8-87	92¾	93¾
Tenneco 7½-79	97	98
Tenneco 7¾-87	85	86
Textron 7¾-87	84¼	85¼
Tokyo Cur. 10¼-87	104¼	105¼
TokyoCur 8¾-88	90½	91½
Transocean 8-86	97	98
Transocean 7½-87	92	93
T.R.W. 8¾-8	95¼	96¼
Union Oil 7-79	98½	99½
Union Oil 7½-87	91½	92½
Utah 8-87	92¼	93¼
Volvo 9½-85	99	100
Volvo 8-87	90¼	91¼

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4¼-87	79	81
Am Tob 5¼-88	101	103
Ashland 5-88	78½	80½
Boatrice 6¼-91	104½	106½
Beatrice 4½-92	87½	89½
Borden 6¾-91	102½	104½
Borden 5-92	89	91
BroadHale 4¾-87	74	76
Carnation 4-88	90	92
Chevron 5-88	96½	98½
Chrysler 4¾-88	52	54
Chrysler 5-88	54	56
Conf Tel 5½-88	77	79
Comm In 6¼-88	82½	84½
Dart Ind 4¾-88	88	90
EastKodak 4½-88	116½	118½
Econ Lab 4¾-87	79½	81½
Firestone 5-88	78	80
Ford 6-86	80	82
Ford 5-88	75	77
Gen Elec 4¼-87	75	77
Gen Elec 4¼-85	82	84
Gen Food 4¾-82	86	88
Gillette 4¾-82	84½	86½
Gillette 4¾-87	82	84
Gould 5-87	78	80
Halliburt 4¼-82	123½	125½
Honeywell 6-86	77	79
ITT 4¾-87	68	70
I.S.E 6¼-89	80	82
McDerm 4¾-87	124	125
Morgan JP 4¼-87	120½	122½
Nabisco 5¾-88	88	90
Owens Ill 4½-87	84½	86½
Penney JC 4½-87	81½	83½
Phil Lamp 4¾-83	88½	90½
R.C.A. 5-88	75	77
Revlon 4¼-87	99	101
Sperry 4¼-88	95½	97½
Squibb Intl 4¼-87	85½	87½
Texaco 4½-88	74½	76½
UnCarb 4¾-82	103	105
WarnLam 4½-87	94	96
WarnLam 4¾-88	83	85
Xerox 5-88	77	79

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966=100)

	Med.	Long	Conv
Yesterday	98.30	88.56	97.97
Previous	98.39	88.57	98.11

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CIE HAVAS CONSEIL

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

Closing Prices, May 30, 1975

NEW YORK (AP) — The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn., over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

	Bid	Ask
Bank and Trst		
Bankam	41⅛	42¼
1st Bk Sy	39	39¾
1stEmp S	12¼	13
1st En F	1⅞	2⅛
Herit NC	15⅝	16⅛
Midl Bks	23	24
Shaw Cp	31	32½
U Va Bks	14⅝	15⅛
Va N Bnk	18	19
Insurance		
Fld Un Lf	21⅜	21⅞
Industrials		
AFA PrS	6¼	7¼
AID Inc	2⅞	3⅛
AVM Cp	2¼	3½
Acushnt	11	12⅛
Addisn W	9½	9⅞
Adv Ros	2	2¼
Alberts	4½	5
Allco Inc	7½	8
Allyn Bac	4⅝	5⅛
A El Lab	1⅞	1⅞
Am Exp	39⅞	40⅝
Am Finl	12½	12⅞
Am Furn	2⅞	3¼
Am Great	14½	15
Am Telev	17¼	18¼
Am Weld	8½	9¼
Amtr Dv	1	1¼
Anadite	4⅝	4⅞
Anheus B	36¼	37¼
Ard May	1⅝	1⅞
ArkWtG	17¼	17⅝
Arvida	5⅛	5½
AsCC Bot	15¼	16
AtlGas Lt	12⅝	13⅛
Baird At	4⅛	4½
Balt PntC	7⅛	8⅛
Bang Hy	11⅜	12½
Bkam Rlt	6½	7
Bassett F	18⅝	19½
Bayls Mk	8¾	9¼
Beeline F	4⅞	5⅛
Betz Lab	40½	41¼
Bbb Co	7½	8¼
Bird Son	46	49
Birtchr	1½	1⅞
Bick Hills	29	30
Bonza Int	2¼	3
Booz AH	4⅝	5
Braden	4⅞	5½
Brinks	11⅛	12¼
Brks Sca	13⅞	14⅛
Brwning	3	3½
Buckb M	5	5½
Buckeye	7⅛	7⅞
Burn Sim	5⅜	6⅛
CalWSv	24½	25½
Campl Ch	1⅛	2⅛
Conrad H	1⅛	1⅞
Cap Swst	4⅞	5⅛
Capin Air	1½	1⅞
Cap Tec	2⅞	3½
Care Cp	1½	2¼
CenVt PS	10⅛	10⅝
Chm Lea	9⅞	10⅛
Chesa Ut	8½	9½
Chi Bridg	77	78½
Chitm Gp	2½	3
ChrisSe	113½	117½
Circle F	2	2⅜
CitznUt A	29	29½
CitznUt B	26⅝	27¼
Clark Mf	27¼	23¼
Clow C	8½	9
Colu Vent	2⅞	3⅛
Cm Clr	17	18
Coml Sh	25	26½
Comw Pa	24¼	25
Con Pap	38⅛	39½
Craw Co	24	25
Cross Co	12¼	13
Cutlr Fed	2½	3¼
Danly M	5	5¼
Data Dgn	2⅛	2⅞
Data 100	14	14½
Dayt Inc	21	24
Decor In	1¼	2¼
DeKlb Ag	43½	44½
Delhi Oil	2½	2⅞
DeLux C	34⅞	35½
Det CanT	10½	11½
Det IntBr	29⅛	30½
Dewey El	½	1
Diam Cry	9¼	10½
Dkn Cro	16¼	17¼
Docutel	8⅞	8¼
Dollar G	5⅛	5⅝
Dorch G	10¾	11
Dow Jone	28⅞	29¼
Doyle DB	10½	11
Dunkin D	5¾	6⅛
Durlron	16½	17½
Eberln In	2¼	2⅝
Econ Lab	31⅞	32⅜
ElPas I	9⅞	9¾
Elba Syst	6	6¼
Elder Be	4	4⅝
Elec Nucl	7½	8
Elec Mod	1⅝	1⅞
Energy C	5⅛	5⅝
Entwistl		2⅞
Equty Oil	18¼	18⅞
Erie Tec	6	8
Ehan Al	19	19¾
Fab Tek	1⅛	1½
Fingrht	2⅛	2½
Fst Bost	18½	19¼
Ficknsr	17½	18
fla WatU	⅞	1⅛
Forest O	11¼	11⅞
Frmigll	⅝	1⅛
Fotomat	8⅝	8¾
Frkln Cp	3¼	3⅝
Frnkln El	8⅛	8¾
Frnd Ice	22⅞	23½
Gov EFin	9½	10
Graph Cn	20	20¾
Green M t	6¾	7¼
Grey Adv	6⅞	7¼
GULF Intsl	8	8
Gyrodn	3⅞	4⅝
Harper R	8½	9
Henred F	16½	17¼
Holobm	2⅛	2½
Hoover	12⅛	12⅞
Horlz Res	2⅞	3⅜
Huck Mfg	4¼	4⅝
Huds Pap	17½	19
Hyatt Cp	4⅛	5⅛
Hyatt Int	4¼	4¾
Ind Nuclr	4¾	5¼
Infra Ind	1⅞	1⅞
Intrmk In	1½	2
Intrmt G	16⅞	107⅛
InBk Wsh	3⅝	4⅛
InSou Ut	22¼	22⅞
Jamsby	12¾	13⅛
Jiffy Fds	⅞	1⅛
Joslyn M	16¼	17
KMS Ind	3⅛	4
Kaisr Sil	36½	37
KaisStl pf	20	20½
Kalvar	3½	3⅞
Kaman A	17½	17¾
Kamp A	6⅛	6⅝
Kate Gre	1	1½
Kear Tr	5⅛	5½
Kelly Svc	13	13⅞
Keuff Ess	13¼	14¼
Keye Fib	12⅞	13⅝
Key CosF	4⅞	5⅛
King Int	1⅞	2⅜
Knap Vog	11½	12½
Lance In	23	23½
Land Res	⅞	1¼
Leadv Cp	1⅞	2⅜
Lin Bcast	7	7⅞
Loblaw	6⅛	6½
Log Elrn	2½	3
Madisn G	11¼	11⅝
Mai Rlty	1⅝	1⅞
Mallkrt	49	49⅞
Manor C	2¼	2⅝
Marit Frt	7⅛	7⅝
Maui LP	9⅛	9⅝
McCor	35½	36½
McQuay	9⅞	10½
Measur	20⅝	21¼
Medtrn	41⅞	42½
Merid In	2⅝	3
Midlsx W	12⅝	13½
Midld Ca	1⅝	2
Midw Gl	13½	14½
Millipr	32½	54½
Miner In	4⅛	4⅝
Minn Gas	18¼	18¾
Miss VI G	11⅞	12½
Mrs S Pie	11⅞	12
Monf Col	5	5⅜
Moore P	8⅛	9¼
Moore S	18	19
Motch M	3⅝	4⅛
Mot Club	4⅝	4⅞
Mueller	7½	9
Narag Co	5½	6¼
Nat G&O	8¾	9¼
Nat Lib	3⅛	3½
N Plent	7½	7⅞
N SecRsh	4⅝	4⅝
Natnw Rl	3¾	4⅛
NJ Nat G	12	12¾
Nielsn A	19⅝	20⅛
Nielsn B	20¾	21¼
NoCar Gs	9	9⅝
N EurOil	28¼	29
Nortro Kl	23½	24¼
NW NatG	6⅝	7⅛
NW PuSv	17⅝	17⅞
Noxel Cp	13⅛	1
Ogilvy M	20⅛	21¼
Ohio Farr	14	14⅝
Oil Shale	3¼	3½
Ormont	5⅝	6
Otter TP	17½	18
Over NA	1½	2⅛
Pabst Br	28⅞	28⅞
PacGa R	23½	24⅛
Pakco	1	1⅛
Park Dr	23⅞	24⅝
Parks H	2⅝	3⅛
Pauley P	5½	5⅞
eerl Mf	16¼	17
Pa Enter	14⅛	14⅝
PaulOll B	9½	9⅞
Pepsl BW	6⅝	6⅞
Petrolit	73½	75
Pettibon	20½	21½
Philip L	10⅝	10⅞
Piedmt A	4⅛	4⅝
Pinkrtn	37¼	38
Pion HiB	29⅛	29⅞
Pistilio	1⅛	2¼
Possis Cp	2½	3¼
Prosrp	1½	1⅞
Pub S NC	9½	9⅞
P Bennet	38	39
Qual Inns	1⅛	2¼
Ragen Pr	3¼	4
Rahall C	5	5½
Raych Cp	250	255
Raymnd	8⅝	9⅛
Recog Eq	5⅜	6
Road Ex	38⅞	39½
Robin M	8½	9¼
Roberts J	3¼	4⅛
Roselon	3¼	4
Rouse	3⅛	3⅝
Rus Stov	14¼	15
Sadlier	1⅞	2⅛
Scan Dat	2	2¼
Scripps H	17½	19
Seis Delt	3½	3⅞
Seneca F	2½	3
Seven U	34½	35¼
Snap Tls	31½	32½
Solid Ste	13¼	14¼
S Cal Wat	10⅛	11⅛
Sw Gs Cp	8	8⅝
Sw El Sv	13⅛	14⅛
Standyn	15⅝	16
Std Regis	16¼	17
Stan HPd	9½	11
Sterlg Str	3½	4
Strawb Cl	23	24½
Suodal F	2	2½
Super El	4¼	4⅝
TIME DC	5¼	5⅝
Tampax	36½	37½
Taylr Wl	17¼	18¼
Tech Pub	6⅝	7⅛
Tahcre	15⅛	16⅛
Tecum P	31½	33½
Tennant	29	31
Tifny Co	6⅛	6⅝
ernso O	11½	12
Trico Pd	25	28
Trltn OG	2⅞	3¼
Tyson F	10⅛	10⅛
Un McGll	8	⅝
US Bnknt	4⅛	4⅝
US TrkLn	11¼	12¼
Up Pen P	15⅝	15⅞
Valley Gs	7⅛	8¼
VanD Air	6⅛	7½
Vance S	3⅛	4⅛
Valcro	6½	6⅞
Ventron	25¼	26
Wade Pu	5	5⅜
Wsh NG	9⅝	10⅛
Web bRe	7	7⅛
Weco Dvl	1⅞	2⅛
Weight W	17⅛	12¼
Weldtrn	2	3
Weling M	8⅝	9⅛
Weil Gr	4¼	5
welsbch	3½	4⅛
Wstn Mt	1⅞	2¼
Westmd	51	51⅝
Wisc PL	16	16⅝
Wdwrd L	19½	20
Wright W	4⅛	4⅝
ZienUt B	16	16¼

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, May 30.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Fri.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa, Accra, lb	.83¼	1.09
Coffee 4 Santos, lb	.73	—
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½, yd.	28	—
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	200	—
Iron 2 Fdry, Phila., ton	213.92	—
Steel scrap No.1 hvy Pitt	81-82	—
Lead, spot, lb	22¼	—
Copper elec., lb	63½-65	—
Tin (Straits), lb	339¼	4.27
Zinc, E St. L. basis, lb	38½-39	—
Silver N.Y., oz	4.25	4.75
Gold N.Y., oz	167.2	—
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)	715.7	768.9

* Nominal.

NEW YORK FUTURES

May 30, 1975

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
SUGAR No. 11 (50 tons)					
Jul	15.20	15.35	14.92	15.25	15.50
Sep	14.85	14.90	14.55	14.85	15.05
Oct	14.70	14.70	14.35	14.45	14.90
Mar	14.02	14.15	13.75	13.15	14.20
May	13.85	13.90	13.65	13.85	14.05
Jul	13.60	13.60	13.45	13.55	N13.82
Sep	13.40	13.50	13.25	13.45	13.58
Oct	13.30	13.40	13.18	13.40	13.50
Sales: 5,515.					
WOOL (6,000 lbs) No trades.					
COCOA (30,000 lbs)					
Jul	48.50	48.80	47.50	46.80	48.55
Sep	46.35	46.35	45.60	45.85	46.55
Dec	46.39	46.59	45.80	45.95	46.85
Mar	46.70	46.70	46.40	46.40	47.30
May	46.75	46.75	46.60	46.65	47.55
Jul	47.15	47.15	46.85	46.90	47.80
Sales: 885.					
COPPER (25,000 lbs)					
Jul	54.30	54.80	54.20	54.70	54.60
Sep	55.30	55.90	55.10	55.80	55.70
Dec	57.00	57.60	56.80	57.50	57.40
Jan	57.60	58.00	57.30	58.00	57.90
Mar	58.50	59.00	58.30	59.00	58.90
May	59.60	59.90	59.40	59.80	59.80
Sales: 1,169.					
POTATOES (50,000 lbs)					
Nov	5.10	5.23	5.08	5.19	5.15
Mar	6.10	6.23	6.10	6.22	6.14
Apr	6.68	6.78	6.65	6.70	6.58
May	7.80	7.98	7.80	7.98	7.85
Sales: 1,714.					
ORANGE JUICE (15,000 lbs)					
Jul	52.40	52.95	52.40	52.50	52.10
Sep	54.70	54.80	54.10	54.10	B53.80
Jan	57.50	58.00	57.50	B57.30	B56.90
May	60.25	60.25	60.25	B60.10	59.65
Jul	61.80	61.80	61.80	B61.45	B61.05
Sales: 175.					
SILVER (5,000 troy oz)					
Jun	454.00	454.00	449.00	449.00	450.50
Jul	453.50	458.00	451.00	452.00	453.50
Aug	458.00	458.00	455.70	455.10	456.50
Sep	459.80	464.00	457.00	458.30	459.80
Dec	468.30	472.80	467.10	467.90	469.40
Jan	474.50	475.50	470.00	470.80	472.30
Mar	478.00	481.30	477.00	477.00	478.60
May	485.00	485.00	482.00	483.20	484.80
Jul	490.00	492.40	489.30	489.30	490.90
Sep	496.00	497.50	495.30	495.30	496.90
Sales: 5,644.					
COTTON No. 2 (50,000 lbs)					
Jul	44.65	45.00	44.40	44.40	44.50
Oct	45.85	46.18	45.50	45.50	45.70
Dec	46.85	46.87	46.15	46.15	46.43
Mar	47.52	47.68	47.00	47.05	B47.30
May	47.90	47.90	47.90	B47.66	B47.95
Jul	48.65	48.65	48.45	B48.25	B48.60
Oct	48.90	48.95	48.90	B48.75	B49.10
Sales: 1,450.					
GOLD (100 troy oz)					
Jun	167.30	167.30	166.00	166.50S	167.60
Aug	169.10	169.70	168.20	169.00S	170.10
Oct	171.70	171.70	170.80	171.50S	172.50
Dec	173.70	174.40	173.00	173.90S	174.90
Feb	176.40	176.40	168.90	176.20S	177.30
Apr	178.40	178.40	178.40	178.50S	179.60
Jun	180.80	181.00	180.80	180.80S	181.90
Aug	183.50	183.50	183.50	183.10S	184.30
Sales: 1,011.					

A—Asked. B—Bid. N—Nominal.

CHICAGO FUTURES

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev Close
WHEAT (5,000 bu)					
Jul	3.06½	3.09	3.04	3.05	3.06½
Sep	3.14	3.14¼	3.09½	3.11	3.12
Dec	3.22	3.23	3.17½	3.18	3.21
Mar	3.28	3.30	3.25½	3.26	3.29½
CORN (5,000 bu)					
Jul	2.69¼	2.71	2.68¼	2.70¼	2.68¾
Sep	2.53½	2.54¾	2.52¾	2.54	2.53
Dec	2.40	2.41½	2.39¼	2.40¾	2.40
Mar	2.45½	2.47	2.45	2.47	2.45
May	2.48¾	2.50½	2.48¾	2.50½	2.48½
SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)					
Jul	5.04	5.07	4.99	5.02	5.02
Aug	5.00	5.02	4.93½	4.96	4.98½
Sep	4.95	4.95	4.87½	4.89½	4.90
Nov	4.93	4.94	4.85	4.85	4.91
Jan	4.98	5.00	4.92½	4.95	4.96
Mar	5.06	5.07	4.99	5.05	5.05
May	5.13	5.14	5.07	5.11	5.11
Jul	5.17	5.17	5.09	5.17	5.15
Aug	5.15	5.17	5.11	5.17	5.14
SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)					
Jul	22.25	22.40	21.80	22.10	22.15
Aug	21.30	21.45	20.95	21.15	21.20
Sep	20.75	20.80	20.45	20.50	20.65
Oct	20.15	20.30	19.80	20.00	20.20
Dec	19.50	19.65	19.20	19.40	19.50
Jan	19.25	19.25	18.90	18.90	19.00
Mar	18.60	18.75	18.50	18.50	18.60
May	18.50	18.50	18.25	18.25	18.35
Jul	18.05	18.10	18.00	18.00	18.00
Aug	17.78	17.80	17.77	17.80	17.75
SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)					
Jul	120.00	120.80	119.10	119.30	119.50
Aug	121.10	121.50	120.50	121.00	121.50
Sep	123.00	123.00	122.00	122.00	123.00
Oct	124.00	124.50	123.00	123.50	123.50
Dec	125.80	126.00	125.30	125.50	125.50
Jan	128.30	129.00	128.20	129.00	128.50
Mar	131.00	131.80	131.00	131.50	132.00
May	—	—	—	132.50	133.00
Jul	137.80	137.80	136.00	136.00	137.00
SILVER (5,000 troy oz)					
Jun	447.00	454.00	447.00	447.50	448.00
Jul	452.00	457.00	451.00	451.50	451.90
Aug	456.00	461.00	453.00	454.50	454.00
Oct	452.50	467.50	460.50	460.50	461.50
Dec	469.00	473.50	467.50	466.50	466.80
Feb	479.00	480.00	471.00	474.00	475.00
Apr	481.00	486.00	476.00	479.00	481.00
Jun	488.50	492.00	485.00	485.00	487.00
Aug	494.00	498.00	491.00	491.50	493.00
LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 lbs)					
Jun	50.70	51.50	50.67	51.35	50.30
Aug	45.75	46.75	45.75	46.75	45.30
Oct	41.65	42.40	41.65	42.25	41.20
Dec	40.35	41.00	40.35	40.95	40.05
Feb	39.75	40.10	39.75	39.95	39.50

Sales: June 3950; Aug 4735; Oct 1290; Dec 440; Feb 212.
Open interest: June 8747; Aug 16517; Oct 5914; Dec 3454; Feb 1767.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev Close
LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)					
Jun	49.15	49.25	48.75	49.15	48.90
Jul	49.70	49.97	49.35	49.80	49.45
Aug	48.30	48.85	48.10	48.70	48.00
Oct	45.90	45.95	45.10	45.95	44.97
Dec	45.37	46.10	45.30	45.85	45.15
Feb	44.50	45.00	44.45	44.90	44.20
Apr	42.00	42.72	42.00	42.72	a41.95
Jun	—	—	—	b42.95	a42.90

Sales: June 918; July 1524; Aug 1295; Oct 365; Dec 668; Feb 168; April 42; June 0.
Aug 2730; Oct 1326; Dec 3771; Feb 1675; April 330; June 1.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev Close
SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz)					
Jun	41.60	41.65	40.05	40.20	41.30
Jul	45.60	45.75	44.60	b45.30	a45.40
Aug	47.65	47.70	47.50	47.50	47.10
Sp	53.80	54.15	53.30	53.90	53.75
Oct	52.50	53.70	52.50	53.70	b52.00
Nov	55.00	55.20	54.00	55.20	54.40
Dec	56.50	56.50	56.35	56.50	56.25

Sales: June 135; July 14; Aug 5; Sep 298; Oct 3; Nov 11; Dec 25.
Open interest: May 1; June 310; July 139; Aug 119; Sep 1329; Oct 6; Nov 122; Dec 148.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev Close
PORK BELLIES (36,000 lbs)					
Jul	76.30	77.20	76.00	76.95	75.90
Aug	75.00	75.80	74.0	75.75	74.30
Feb	70.90	71.90	70.70	71.85	70.35
Mar	70.00	70.85	69.75	a70.70	69.40
May	69.20	70.20	69.00	a70.10	b69.10

Sales: July 4432; Aug 1260; Feb 720; March 101; May 50
Open interest: July 6674; Aug 3147; Feb 2862; March 339; May 251.
b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev Close
GOLD (100 troy oz)					
Jun	167.20	167.40	166.00	166.10	166.20
Sep	170.30	170.80	169.20	170.20	169.50
Dec	173.50	174.40	173.20	173.70	173.10
Mar	176.90	177.30	176.50	177.00	176.50
Jun	180.70	181.20	179.70	181.10	180.00
Sep	—	—	—	184.00	184.00

Sales: June 920; Sep. 930; Dec. 144; March 11; June 16; Sep. 0.

European Gold Markets

May 30, 1975

	Open	Close	N.C.
London	167.75	167.00	—1.25
Zurich	167.50	167.00	—1.00
Paris (12.5 kilo)	171.78	171.87	—2.44

U.S. dollars per ounce.

Currency Rates

May 30, 1975

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L. It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF	Dan.Kr
Amsterdam	2.4060	5.5560	102.535*	58.53*	39.43y	—	6.8670*	98.04*	44.10*
Brussels (c)	Unav.	81.0250	14.93125	8.8715	5.6065*	14.5630	—	13.99	6.4250
Frankfurt	2.3465	5.4230	—	58.07*	3.759x	97.54*	6.6701*	93.71*	43.05*
London (z)	2.31225	—	5.4235	9.3525	1444.75	5.56875	80.355	5.7915	12.6210
Milan	625.32	1444.50	266.05	154.66	—	259.75	17.825	249.33	114.65
Paris	4.04	9.34775	172.205*	—	6.4600x	168.125*	11.660*	161.550*	74.050*
Zurich	2.503	5.7744	106.73*	63.03*	0.4003*	104.00*	7.17*	—	46.2*

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 5.6585; Escudo: 24.35; Israeli £: 6.00; Peseta: 55.775; Schilling: 16.62; Sw. krona: 3.9305; Yen: 291.40; Belgian financial franc: 38.00.

(c) Commercial franc. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 10,000. (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

Market Summary

May 30, 1975

Most Actives—New York

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Occiden Pet	787,500	19⅝	+¾
Telepromp	374,100	8⅞	+1
Gulf Oil	280,100	20⅝	+⅜
OccidPet wt	279,500	10⅞	+1⅛
Texaco Inc	238,800	25⅞	+½
FedNat Mtg	226,200	18⅞	+⅜
Am Tel&Tel	164,300	49¼	+⅜
Plan Resrch	163,200	4½	+⅝
CoastSt Gas	163,100	9⅞	+1¼
Westgh El	163,100	17⅞	+1
Mesa Pet	159,700	21¼	+2¼
Kresge SS	150,900	28⅝	+¼
StdOil Cal	140,900	29⅞	+½
Winnebago	135,200	6⅝	+⅞
Atl Rich	123,800	97	+3⅞

	Today	Prev. day
Volume (in millions)	22.67	18.57
Advances	1143	646
Declines	336	729
Unchanged	345	432
Total issues	1824	1807
New 1975 highs	149	79
New 1975 lows	7	6

Most Actives—American

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Champ Ho	222,700	4⅛	+⅛
McCull Oil	133,300	5¼	+¼
Kaiser Ind	120,500	10⅛	+½
Dataprod	97,400	6⅛	+⅜
Fly Dia Oil	92,300	23⅝	+1⅜
Gt Bas Pet	87,900	3⅞	+¼
NoNatGs wt	73,800	3¼	+1
Nat Paragn	66,500	4	+¼
AtlasCp wt	64,100	1⅞	—⅛
US Filter	59,300	11⅝	+⅞

Approx total stock sales 3,680,000
Stock sales year ago 1,534,540

American Stock Index

High	Low	Close	N.C.
88.68	87.53	88.68	+1.15

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net
30 Ind	819.31	836.20	817.43	832.29	+17.29
20 Trn	166.26	168.67	165.52	167.85	+2.73
15 Util	78.92	80.30	78.64	79.82	+1.18
65 Stk	250.97	255.67	250.22	254.41	+4.57

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrials	103.18	101.20	102.65	+1.69
15 Railroads	38.83	38.21	38.74	+0.49
60 Utilities	41.12	40.27	40.86	+1.19
500 Stocks	91.62	89.87	91.15	+1.47

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	48.46	48.09	48.46	+0.79
Industrials	54.04	53.70	54.04	+0.92
Transportation	32.27	32.05	32.27	+0.53
Utilities	31.41	31.22	31.41	+0.42
Finance	50.73	50.49	50.73	+0.57

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy	Sales	Short*
May 29	180,721	376,622	2,110
May 28	201,091	412,455	2,511
May 27	197,581	381,604	1,386
May 23	173,789	338,798	1,489
May 22	195,113	345,970	2,384
May 21	171,908	367,119	2,323

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

London Commodities

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)
SUGAR			
Aug	165	157	156.50-158
Oct	158	152.25	152-152.50
Dec	158	151	151-151.50
Mar	154	148.50	149-149.50
May	152.60	147.50	148-148.05
Aug	151.50	147.50	157.50-148
Oct	150	148	147.50-148.50
Lots: 2,251.			
COCOA			
May	488	474	Expired
Jul	491	474	477-477.50
Sep	485	470	471-472
Dec	499	487	490-492.50
Mar	505	498	498-498.50
May	—	504	501-502
Jul	510	505	504-505
Lots: 1,495.			
COFFEE			
May	445	440	Expired
Jul	433.50	431.50	433-433.50
Sep	426.50	424.50	427-427.50
Nov	425	422.50	423.50-424.50
Jan	426	425	425-426
Mar	428	—	427-428.50
May	431	—	431-432.50
Lots: 353.			

London Metal Market

	Today Bid-asked
Copper wire bars: spot	532 - 533
3 months	551 - 551.50
Cathodes: spot	522 - 522.50
3 months	541 - 542
Tin: spot	2,971 - 2,973
3 months	3,010 - 3,012
Lead: spot	145.75 - 146.25
3 months	151.50 - 152
Zinc: spot	318 - 319
3 months	303.50 - 304
Silver: spot	195.10 - 196
3 months	200.80 - 201

Paris Commodities

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)
SUGAR			
Aug	—	—	[illegible]
Oct	—	—	1,490
Dec	—	—	[illegible]
Mar	—	—	[illegible]
May	—	—	[illegible]
Aug	—	—	[illegible]
COCOA			
May	—	—	[illegible]
Jul	—	—	[illegible]
Sep	490	480	[illegible]
Dec	480	471	[illegible]
Mar	480	475	[illegible]
May	—	—	[illegible]
Lots: 200.			

Friday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—14[illegible]

Alaska Int, Alco Stand, Am Bdcst, Am Fin Sys, Am Hoist, AmHome pf, Ametek, Appld Mag, Archer Danl, ArizPub Svc, Atl Rich, AtlRh 2.80pf, Atlas Corp, Aztec OilGs, Balt GasEl, Barber Oil, Bates Mfg, Bausch Lb, Belco Pet, Benefi Cp, Benef 5.50pf, Borman, CentLaEl, Cerro Corp, ChrisC cvpf, Colon Penn, Colum SoOh, Consu Pow, ConPow 6pf, Cont Oil, ContOil pf, Conwood Cp, Culligan, Cum Drug, Daytn Hud, De Soto Inc, Dillon Cos, Dorsey Cp, Dresser Ind, Dressr pf A, Dressr pf B, Eagle Pich, EastGasF, Elgin Natl, Elltr Ind, Emtex Inc, Esterlin Cp, Eon Cp, FePa 1.20pf, FedSignS, FstWisc Cp, Gen Medicl, Genuin Pts, Ga Pacific, Gerber Pd, Getty Oil, GfWnUn pf, Greyhound, Greyhnd wt, Harnishfgr, Harris Cp, Hayes Alb, Hewlett Pck, High Voll, Hilton Hotel, Hous Fabric, IntT&T pf J, Iowa Beef, JimW 1.60pf, JohnsCon pf, Joy Mfg, Kane Miller, KerrMcG, Laclede Gas, Liberty Cp, Litton pf A, LoneStGs pf, Loral Corp, MacDonal, Marathn Oil, Marqutte Cp, May DStr, MayD 1.80pf, MayerOsc, Menasco, MesP 1.40pf, Mesabi Tr, MobilOil, Murphy Oil, Murry Ohio, Nat Avist, Natomas, New Eng El, Northrop, Northrop pf, Nwt Banco, Occiden Pet, OccidPet wt, OccidP 4pf, Occi 3.60pf, [illegible]

NEW LOWS—7

Credit Fin, Cyclops Cp, Guardn Mtg, Nt MedCare, OhEd 8.20pf, [illegible]

هكذا من الأصل

American Stock Exchange Trading

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
	4⅝	AAR Cp .20	6	10	7¼	6⅞	7¼	+⅜
	3⅛	AAV Cos .25	4	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	+⅛
	1¼	Acme Haml	13	13	1⅝	1½	1½	+½
	1⅝	Action Ind	6	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
	⅜	Adam Rusel	10	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
	4	AlbbeO .05e	11	346	12⅛	11⅝	12	+⅜
	1⅛	Aegis Corp	6	65	1⅛	1	1	
	⅜	Aerodex Inc		10	¾	⅞	¾	
	2⅛	AeroFlo .16e	11	5	3⅝	3⅜	3½	-⅛
	1¼	Aeronca Inc		7	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	+⅛
	1¼	AffilCap .08t	7	7	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	
	3⅛	Affil Hsp .20	10	4	6½	6½	6½	
	5⅛	AffiPub .34e	6	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	-⅛
	2	After Six .10	4	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
	1⅞	Aiken Ind	4	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
	4⅞	AirbnFrt .50	8	116	7¾	8⅞	9⅝	+¾
	3½	AirpxEl .10e	5	4	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
	5¾	AlexMag 1a	8	10	45	44	44	-¾
	3⅛	AlanWd .25p	1	8	16⅜	16	16	-⅛
	2⅛	Alaska Airl	6	22	5⅛	5	5⅛	+⅛
	5⅛	Alcolc .12e	7	20	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+½
	3⅜	Alleghy Airl		70	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	-⅛
	1⅛	AllegA wtO		10	2	2	2	+⅛
	3⅛	Alleg Cp wt		1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	-⅛
	1⅛	Allied Art	16	19	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
	1⅛	Itamil Cp	3	15	3½	3¼	3½	+⅜
	9-16	Altec Corp	24	38	¾	11-16	11-16	
	2¼	Altec Crp pf		11	5	4⅞	5	+⅛
	6½	AllerFds .50	5	70	10¾	10½	10⅝	+⅛
	3⅝	AMAX wt		50	8¼	7⅞	8¼	+⅜
	3⅛	Amco Ind	3	5	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+⅛
	3⅛	AHessLL wt		45	3	2¾	3	+⅛
	5	AmBiltrt .50	7	5	6⅝	6½	6⅝	-⅛
	9½	AmBusP .32	12	21	19½	19⅜	19⅝	+⅜
	3-16	ACenMtg wt		4	¼	¼	¼	
	2¾	Am Fletch		17	4	3⅞	4	+⅜
	9⅝	A GarPd .20	7	7	16⅛	12⅞	13	+⅜
	3⅜	Am Intl Pict	4	16	5¼	5	5¼	+¼
	7¾	AMaizeA .40	4	16	12½	11⅞	12⅛	+⅜
	8⅛	AMaizeB .40	4	10	12¼	11¾	12¼	+⅜
	1⅞	AmMot Inns		19	6⅛	6	6	-⅛
	7½	AmPetrol 2	4	2	32¾	32¾	32¾	
	2	Am Plan Cp		10	2¼	2¼	2¼	+⅛
	2⅝	A Precs .25e	6	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
	1⅛	Am Rlty Tr		13	2⅝	2¼	2¼	
	2⅛	A Techin .12	24	8	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
	1⅛	AmTrain Sv		107	4	3⅛	3½	+⅜
	4⅝	AMIC Cp	9	64	11⅜	10½	11	+½
	1⅛	AndreR .13e	11	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
	1⅛	Anglo C .12e	7	12	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+⅛
	4¼	Ankier .16	5	309	11⅝	10⅜	11⅛	+⅝
	1½	Anken .10e	9	27	5⅛	5	5⅛	+⅛
	2⅛	Anthony .30t	8	40	5½	5	5⅛	+⅛
	1⅛	Applid Data	15	6	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
	2⅝	Aquit Ca .30	76	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	-¼
	5	Ariz CL .10e		43	6⅝	6	6⅝	+⅜
	4⅝	ArzCol pf.48		2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
	1¼	Armac Ent		68	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
	6¾	Armin Cp	7	66	21¾	20½	21¾	+1⅜
	2¾	Arrow Elect	3	27	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	
	4⅛	Arwood .25e	3	12	7½	7½	7½	-⅛
	6⅝	Asamera .25	8	208	10⅝	9¾	10⅜	+1⅛
	5¾	AshlOil Can	9	4	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	-¼
	4⅝	Aspro .40b	5	7	6½	6½	6½	+¼
	½	Atco Ind	29	4	⅞	⅞	⅞	+1-16
	5⅛	Atl Richt wt		302	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+⅛
	6	Atlas CM B	10	54	8¾	8¼	8¾	+⅜
	½	Atlas Cp wt		641	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	-⅛
	2⅝	Augatinc .35	78	1	22	22	22	
	6⅞	Austral Oil	9	190	13⅝	12¾	13½	+½
	4⅛	AutoTra .58t	18	9	5¾	5	5¾	+¾
	1⅛	Autmat Rad		4	2¼	2¼	2¼	
	9⅛	AVC Cp .82t	4	16	18⅞	18	18⅞	+⅜
	2	AVEMC .07		6	2½	2⅜	2½	
	6⅞	Avondl 1.20b	18	2	23½	23	23	-⅛
	3	AVX Corp	144	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	
	3⅛	Aydin Cp	5	9	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
	3⅛	BakerM .15t	6	12	6¾	6⅝	6¾	+⅛
	4	BaldwS .35e		4	5	5	5	-⅛
	4⅝	BanFd 1.12e		9	14	13½	14	+⅜
	4⅝	BanstrCtl Lt		101	9¾	9½	9½	-⅛
	1⅞	Banner .04	3	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	-⅛
	3⅛	Barry R m24t	6	2	4½	4½	4½	-
	4⅛	BarryWr .40	6	10	6	5⅞	5⅞	
	1⅛	Bartell Med		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	-⅛
	1⅛	Bartons Cdv	25	5	3½	3½	3½	+⅛
	⅝	Baruch Fost	11	1	1½	1½	1½	
	1⅛	Barwick ET		174	1½	1⅜	1⅜	-⅛
	4⅛	BasinPet Cp	6	64	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
	2⅝	BavrkUt .72		10	3½	8⅛	8⅛	-⅛
	1⅛	Bell Ind .08	6	6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	-⅛
	1-16	BelscIR .06t	42	12	1⅞	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
	⅛	BenStMg wt		3	⅜	¼	⅜	+⅛
	1⅛	Benrus Crp	6	10	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	+⅛
	1⅛	Berg Ent		1	2½	2½	2½	
	⅝	BergRlt .30e		18	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+⅛
	⅛	BergRlt wt		3	3-16	3-16	3-16	
	2¾	Berg Bruns	15	27	6	5⅞	6	
	3⅛	Brg B pf1.16		4	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+⅝
	1⅛	BernzOmat		12	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
	3⅝	Bertea .16b	6	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
	1	Beverly Enf		36	2½	2	2½	
	5¾	Bic Pen .36	9	4	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+⅛
	2⅞	Big Ber 1.12	4	4	18½	18½	18½	+½
	5⅛	BinkMf .80a	6	4	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	-⅛
	3⅛	Blessings	4	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
	1⅛	Blount .08	6	2	2⅛	2¼	2¼	
	1⅛	Bluebird Inc	3	23	2	1⅞	1⅞	-⅛
	3⅛	Bodin Ap .40	4	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
	4½	Bowne .20	11	5	13⅛	12⅝	13⅛	+⅛
	7⅛	BowVall .16	23	45	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	+⅛
	7⅛	Brad Ragan	10	175	19⅝	18⅞	19⅛	-⅛
	3⅛	BradIdC .20	24	x51	12⅞	11⅞	12⅛	+⅜
	3⅞	BranifAr wt		20	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
	1	Brascn A 1b	3	48	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	+⅛
	1	BraunEn .52	6	5	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	-⅛
	⅛	Breeze Corp		5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
	⅛	Brewer 1.29	3	151	22	20⅝	22	+1⅜
	16	BATob r.21e	6	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	-⅛
		Brooks P .20	6	11	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	+⅛
		BrownCo wt		11	2½	2⅛	2½	+⅛
	1⅛	BrnF B .52b	9	6	13⅛	12⅞	13	+⅛
	1⅛	BrwnF pf.40		18	4⅞	4⅝		
	1½	BTU Eng	6	17	2	2	2	+⅛
	1⅞	Buehler Cp	5	4	2¼	2	2¼	
	4⅛	Buell In .30b	5	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	-⅛
	1⅛	Bulldex .32	4	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	-⅛
	7⅛	Bundy 1.88		2	9	8⅞	9	-⅛
	1⅛	Burgess Ind	9	4	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	-⅛
	5	Burnsint .60	10	18	12⅞	12⅛	12⅛	-⅛
	⅞	Bush Univ	18	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	-⅛
	5	Butlerint .58	4	6	10⅛	10	10	-⅛
	1⅛	Buttes G Oil	6	273	23⅛	21½	22⅛	+1⅛
	1⅛	Cbicom Gn	10	20	5⅞	5⅛	5⅞	+⅛
	1⅛	Cagles In A		13	4⅞	4½	4⅞	+⅜
	6¼	Caldor .15b	9	48	12	11⅛	12	+⅝
	3⅛	Calcomp		31	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+⅛
	2⅛	Cal Life Cp	7	23	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
	9	Cal PrlCm 1	9	1	12½	12½	12½	+⅛
	5	Camco Inc	8	30	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
	2⅞	CaChbA .25e	5	46	3 15-16	3⅛	3 13-16	+1-16
	2⅛	Campin .40b	4	89	17⅝	17	17⅝	+⅝
	1⅞	CdnExp GO	18	14	3⅛	3	3⅛	+⅛
	½	Cdn Homstd	25	19	4 7-16	4 5-16	4 7-16	
	1	CdnInP 1.28	5	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+⅛
	3-16	CdnMarc .40	6	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
	1-16	Cdn Merrill	25	5	3	3	3	+⅛
	⅞	CdnOcc .12e	10	6	12⅛	12	12	
	1½	Cdn SuprOil	9	26	36½	35⅝	36½	+⅞
	⅛	Canverl Inf		1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
	1⅞	Canoga .20e	6	11	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
	1⅛	Capehart Cp		25	1½	1⅜	1⅜	-⅛
	3	Carbnind 1a	6	78	48⅝	47⅝	47⅝	-⅜
	1⅛	Caressa .20	5	33	4	4	4	+⅛
	3	Carnat 1.28b	17	41	76⅝	74⅞	76⅛	+2⅛
	1⅞	CaroPlpl 1	7	18	12⅛	12	12⅛	+⅛
	⅜	Carr wt		24	⅝	⅝	⅝	
	1¼	Carrols Dev		44	2⅛	2	2⅛	-⅛
	1½	CastlAM .80	3	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+⅛
	1⅛	CastlFd 1.20		8	14¼	13⅞	14⅛	+⅛
	1¼	Castleton In	41	5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
	5¼	CavRron Cp	12	12	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+⅛
	½	CenM pf3.50		230	34	33½	33⅞	
		CentSec .30e		2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
	¼	Certified Cp	4	25	2⅝	2¼	2⅜	+⅛
	¼	Cerrron Cp		20	⅝	9-16	⅝	+⅛
		Cetec Corp	18	2	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	
	1⅛	Champ Hom		2227	4¼	3⅞	4⅛	+⅜
	¾	CHB Fd .57t	3	19	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+⅛
	⅜	ChemExp		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
	¾	Chicken Uni		7	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	+⅛
	½	Chiefin Dev		7	8	8	8	+⅛
	⅛	Child World	10	11	10¾	10½	10½	+⅛
	16	Christian Co		14	1⅝	1½	1½	
	1¼	CIMtgGr wt		18	5-16	¼	5-16	+1-16
	¾	Circle K .30	8	31	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	
	½	Citation .40	6	3	5	5	5	
	1⅛	CK Petrolm	7	35	10⅝	10	10⅛	-⅛
		Clark Gr .38	8	11	7⅛	7	7⅛	+⅛
	⅛	Clarkson .16	6	4	6	5⅞	6	
	⅛	Clausng .59e	4	3	7½	7½	7½	+⅛
	⅛	Clopay .87r		2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
	⅛	CMI Corp	11	293	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
	½	CMI Inv wt		19	5½	5⅛	5⅜	+⅛
		Coachmn In	18	126	14⅝	12⅞	14	+1⅛
	⅛	CoffMat .40r	7	5	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
	¼	Cohu In .15r	25	18	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
	¼	ColeNat .60	5	19	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+⅛
	¼	Coleman .44	21	182	12	11	11⅞	+⅞
	¼	Colon Coml		17	3⅛	3⅝	3⅝	-⅛
	16	ColwMtg wt		1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
		Cmbustn Eq	11	140	16⅜	15½	16	
	⅝	Cominco 3e	6	7	29¼	28⅞	29	
	⅛	ComlAll .30	10	59	12⅝	12	12⅛	+⅛
	⅛	ComlMtl .60	5	14	14⅝	14¼	14¼	-⅛
	⅛	Comdor BM	8	4	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+⅛
	¼	CoPsycC .20	8	10	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+⅛
	⅛	ComSv 1.62b	6	5	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	+⅛
	16	CompuDyn	9	20	1⅛	1	1	
	⅛	Comput Inv		6	1	1	1	
	¾	Conchem .40	6	4	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	
		Condec Crp	3	43	7¼	7	7⅛	+⅛
	⅛	Connlly Con	5	27	4⅛	3⅞	4	+⅛
		Conroy Inc		1	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
	⅛	Con Oil Gas	11	292	8½	8	8⅛	+½
	⅛	Cons Ref .60	9	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
	¼	Consyne Cp	8	5	4	3⅞	4	+⅛
	¼	Cont Mater		3	⅞	⅞	⅞	+1-16
	½	Cont Tel wt		2	¾	11-16	11-16	
	⅛	Cook El .40	7	15	8¼	7⅞	8⅛	+⅛
		Cookind .40	3	9	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	-⅛
	¼	CookPnt V 1	8	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	
	⅛	Cooper Jar	24	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	-⅛
	⅛	Cordon Intl		241	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+½
		Core Labs	8	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+⅛
	⅛	Corenco .80	5	1	16	16	16	-⅛
	⅛	CorrBlk 1.96	9	3	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	
	⅛	Cosco Inc		3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	-⅛
	16	CotlCorp wt		8	⅛	⅛	⅛	
	⅛	CotCbl Com	27	47	17	16⅛	16⅞	+⅜
		Craig Corp	4	32	4⅛	4	4	
	⅛	CramrE .11t	5	7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
	⅛	Creole Pet 1	5	106	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+⅛
	⅛	Cross AT .84	12	110	29	28½	28⅛	-½
	⅛	CwnCPt .60r	3	119	17⅛	17	17⅛	+1⅜
		CRS Ds .10e	9	95	11½	9⅛	11⅛	+1⅛
	⅛	CrulcR .55e	12	425	6⅞	6¼	6⅞	+⅛
	⅛	CrystlO .30e	6	256	12⅛	11½	12⅛	+1⅛
	⅛	Cubic Cp .28		4	5⅞	5⅛	5⅞	+⅛
	⅛	CW Tran .50	5	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
	⅛	Damon Cre	5	4	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
	⅛	Damson Oil	20	295	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	+⅛
		Daniel .28b	8	27	30⅞	29⅞	30⅛	+2⅛
	¼	Data Dcuml	5	6	35	34⅛	34⅞	-¼
	⅛	Dataprod	8	974	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+⅛
	⅛	DayMin .10e	53	39	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+⅛
	⅛	DCL Inc		29	⅝	9-16	⅝	+⅛
		Del Labs .20	6	41	8½	7⅞	8⅛	+⅛
	16	DeltaCp Am		5	9-16	9-16	9-16	
	⅛	DTalEz .20e	7	89	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+⅛
		Designer Jw		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
	⅛	Dev Cp Am		6	4⅛	4½	4⅛	-⅛
	⅛	DiamM Dril	7	184	27⅛	25⅞	27	+1¼
	⅛	Diebold VC		4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
	⅛	Dig cor Inc	8	215	7½	6⅞	6⅞	
	⅛	DillardSt .40	6	7	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
	16	Diodes Inc	5	1	15-16	15-16	1	
	⅛	Discont Fab	7	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
	⅛	Diversey .70	9	278	26½	24⅞	25⅞	+1
	⅛	Divrst In wt		1	⅜	⅜	⅜	

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
8⅝	5¾	Dixilyn Cor	8	298	9½	8½	9⅛	+1¼
28⅝	17⅛	Dome Petrl	10	57	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
7⅞	4⅝	Donkeny .30	3	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅜
9⅝	5⅞	DowneyS .30	4	11	8½	8¼	8½	+⅛
15⅞	12	Drexl 1.20		1	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	-⅛
9⅛	4½	Driver Harr	5	94	8⅝	7½	8⅛	+1⅛
10⅜	4⅝	DrgFair .40	6	3	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	+⅛
1⅞	½	Dunlop .07e	5	40	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+1-16
25	11⅞	DupxPd .60	3	41	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛	
8⅝	4½	Dur Tst .25b	9	20	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	-⅛
4¼	2¼	Dynell .14t	13	4	3⅛	3⅛	3½	+⅛
1⅞	⅝	Eagle Cloth	11	7	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
6⅛	3¼	ErlScheb .36	24	12	5⅝	5½	5½	-⅛
17⅛	8¼	Earth R .60	7	129	14⅛	14¼	14½	+⅛
27⅜	18⅞	EasonO .10r	11	47	28⅝	27⅝	27⅞	-⅛
20⅝	14⅛	Estn C 1.10a	4	8	20	19⅝	19⅞	
4½	1⅞	Eastrn Frgt		1	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	-⅛
23½	16⅛	Edgiton .50r	2	19	18⅛	17⅝	17⅞	-⅛
4	1	Edmos Co		11	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
7	2⅝	Edo Corp	11	25	6½	6⅛	6½	+⅛
9⅝	4⅛	Edwrds .30a	4	22	8⅛	8⅝	8⅝	-⅛
7⅛	3½	Ehrnh .20a	5	5	7	6⅝	7	+⅛
3⅜	1⅝	Elcor Chm	7	3	3	2⅞	2⅞	-⅛
5⅛	3⅛	El Hose .40	5	45	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
3⅛	1⅛	ElAudD .21t	3	3	2	2	2	
11⅛	8½	Electrog .80	6	6	9⅛	9	9⅛	+⅛
2⅛	1	Elect Assist	7	7	2	2	2	
9⅝	5⅛	ElecEng .32	5	7	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
1⅜	15-16	Elect Resch	12	2	1½	1⅛	1½	+⅛
17⅝	9	ElectrnicA 1	8	2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+⅛
11⅝	7	ELT .10e	4	30	10	9⅝	9⅝	
6⅝	4½	ErnstEC .40	4	4	6	6	6	
6	2⅛	Espey Mfg	25	3	5	4⅞	5	+⅛
7⅛	2½	EssexCh .20	6	48	6⅛	6⅛	6½	+⅛
6⅛	4⅛	EvanAr .10b	5	8	6⅛	6	6	+⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Fab Ind	17	38	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
4⅝	3⅛	Fabien .40b	8	2	5	5	5	+⅛
14	4⅝	FabrlCtr .12	11	17	14⅛	13⅝	14⅛	+⅝
2⅝	⅞	FairTex Mll		5	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	+⅛
3⅞	2½	FairHd Nob	14	4	3⅛	3	3⅛	+⅛
4⅛	3	Fairmnt Ch	3	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
34⅛	16⅞	FalconS .40	5	178	34⅞	33⅞	33⅞	+⅛
4⅛	1½	Ram Dol Str	30	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
3⅛	⅞	Fash Fabric		24	2	1⅞	1⅞	-⅛
2⅝	1	FDI Inc .01e		37	2½	2¼	2¼	-⅛
4½	2	Fed Resrces		481	4½	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
11½	8½	Felmnt .12e	10	38	10⅛	10½	10½	
6	3⅛	Felsway .32	5	10	5	4⅞	5	+⅛
3⅝	2	Fibrebrd wt		1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
11⅛	4	FidelcG .36e	7	10	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	-⅛
2	⅞	Fields Plast		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	-⅛
1⅞	⅜	Film Cp Am		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	-⅛
5⅞	2⅛	Filmways	6	57	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
15⅛	5¼	FinSanB .20	7	22	12⅞	12½	12⅝	-¼
6⅛	3⅝	FinGen .36b	10	16	6	5⅞	6	+⅛
6⅛	4⅛	FinGnA .36b		2	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	-⅛
9⅛	6⅛	Fst Conn 1a	9	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+⅛
4⅞	2⅛	FstDenv MI		18	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
⅜	⅛	Fst Denv wt		13	3-16	3-16	3-16	-1-16
2⅛	1	Fst Hartfrd		4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	-⅛
9⅝	6⅝	FstSL Sh .48	7	11	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	
4⅛	1⅜	Fst Va Mtg		6	2	2	2	+⅛
7⅛	3½	Fstmark .24	8	4	5⅞	5½	5⅞	+⅜
14⅛	4⅝	FischrP .48t	10	23	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	-⅛
3⅛	1⅝	Flegalnd .12	7	37	2⅝	2	2⅝	+⅛
1½	⅛	Flock Ind		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
7⅞	1⅛	Fla Capital	4	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4⅝	2¼	FlaRck .10e	20	5	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	-⅛
14⅛	8¼	Flowers .32	7	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+⅛
25¼	10¼	FlukeJ .72t	10	35	24⅝	24⅛	24½	+⅛
22⅝	11¼	Fly Dia Oil	14	923	24⅝	22⅞	23⅞	+1⅜
8⅛	5	Foote Mini	5	7	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+⅛
30	25⅝	Foote pf2.20		2	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	+⅜
4⅛	1⅝	Forest Labs		3	4⅝	4½	4½	
9⅛	5	FoxStaP .36	8	82	7⅝	7½	7½	-⅛
8⅝	4	FrankNu .32	8	2	8	8	8	
10⅞	7⅝	Frantz .56a	4	3	10	9⅞	10	+⅛
34	21⅝	Fresnillo 1b	5	4	30	29⅝	30	+⅛
6	4½	Friedm .18e	2	21	4⅞	4½	4⅞	+⅛
11⅛	6⅝	Frigtmp .55t	9	22	11	10⅞	11	+⅛
13⅝	6⅞	Frigitronic	22	43	10½	10⅛	10½	+⅛
9⅛	5	Frischs .30b	6	2	6½	6½	6½	+⅛
5⅝	3⅛	Frontier Air	5	12	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	-⅛
6	4⅛	Gabriel .05e	4	12	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	
6⅝	5	Garan .32a	5	8	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+⅛
4⅝	1⅞	Garcia Corp	18	15	4	3⅞	4	+⅛
2	⅞	Gaylord Nat	14	3	1½	1⅛	1⅛	-⅛
27⅝	14⅝	Gearhart .36	10	215	27⅛	25⅞	27⅜	+2
1⅞	7-16	G Housewar		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2¼	1⅛	Gen Resrch		45	2⅞	2⅛	2⅝	+⅛
4¾	2⅝	Generics Cp	11	30	5	4⅞	5	+⅜
2½	1⅝	Genge Inc		6	2⅛	2	2⅛	-⅛
2	1	Genisco Tch	7	6	1½	1½	1½	
2⅝	1¼	Geon Ind		5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
3⅛	1½	Gerber Sci		4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
14	8⅛	GiantFd .80	6	3	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+⅛
13⅝	9	Giant Y .40a	28	53	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+⅛
2⅞	1⅛	Gladding Cp		7	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
4⅝	1⅞	Glasrock Pr		1	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	-⅛
34⅛	18½	Glatfelter 2	4	16	29¼	28⅛	29⅛	+1⅛
4⅞	3⅝	Glen Ger .16	10	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	-⅛
6⅞	3½	Globeind .40	5	6	6	5⅞	6	-⅛
7⅞	4⅝	Glosser .25	4	12	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
4⅛	3	Gldblatt .24	44	3	3½	3½	3½	-⅛
19⅞	13	Golden Cycl	32	27	18⅛	17⅝	17⅞	-⅛
4¼	1¼	Gold W Mob		2	4¼	4		
1⅝	7-16	Goldfield Cp		116	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
3⅝	1⅞	GoodLS .10		18	3	2⅞	2⅞	-⅛
4⅛	2½	Goodrich wt		15	3⅛	3	3⅛	+⅛
16	10	GormR .98a	6	3	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+⅛
5⅞	3⅛	GouldT .71e	18	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
26⅝	17⅛	Grainger .30	28	70	25	24⅞	25	+⅛
8⅞	6	GrandCtl .30	6	1	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
4⅞	7-16	Granite Mgt		10	4	3⅛	3⅛	-⅛
4	2⅝	Grt Am Ind	3	2	3	3	3	
4⅝	2½	GtBasi Pet		879	3⅝	3⅛	3½	+⅛
28⅝	11	Gt Lk Ch .18	14	55	28⅛	27	27⅝	+1⅛
7	2⅝	GfScotS .10r	5	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
2⅝	⅞	Greenman	6	16	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	-⅛
6⅝	2⅝	GreerHy .12	6	12	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
5⅞	3⅝	GREIT .40		3	4⅛	4⅛	4½	
15⅝	7⅝	GRI Cp .40	4	79	8⅞	7⅞	8	-⅛
13⅛	8⅛	Griesdk .90e		1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+⅛
8	4½	Grow C .32b	7	10	7	6⅞	7	
1½	13-16	GSC En .42c		11	1	1	1	
1⅝	1	GTI Corp		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
1	¼	GuardMt wt		25	⅜	⅜	⅜	-⅛
3⅞	2	Guilford .20		1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
32⅝	23⅛	Gulf Can .80	9	1	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	-⅛
5⅝	2⅝	GulfRep Fin	3	7	5⅛	4⅞	5	+⅛
9	4⅝	Gulfstrm LD	9	4	7⅝	7	7	-⅛
15-16	11-16	Halco Prod		1	⅞	¾	⅞	+1-16
8⅝	6⅛	HallsMat .46	3	2	7½	7⅛	7½	+⅛
4⅛	2½	HampD .15e	3	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
4⅛	1⅝	Hampin Ind		5	3	3⅛	3⅛	-⅛
12½	7½	Hanovr Petr	13	79	10⅝	10⅛	10½	
6⅝	3⅝	HanSq 1.63e	3	3	4⅛	4⅛	4½	+⅛
29	19⅝	Harland .22	22	5	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝	+⅜
16⅞	5⅞	Harmn .10r	5	26	15⅞	15½	15½	
15½	6⅝	HartzMt Cp	18	17	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	+⅛
3⅝	1¼	Hasbro Ind	70	7	3⅝	3⅛	3½	+⅛
4⅛	2¼	Health Chm	5	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
1⅛	11-16	Heinick Inst	21	4	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
3½	1⅛	Helimn .15p		48	2	1⅞	2	+⅛
9	5⅝	Her Mal .48	4	6	8½	8⅛	8½	+⅛
5⅝	2½	HIG Inc	5	8	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	-⅛
2⅛	1½	Highlnd Cap		4	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
5	3⅛	Hillhvn .12e	6	16	4⅛	4¼	4⅛	+⅛
16⅝	6	Hiptrnic .20	21	25	16	15½	15⅞	+⅛
3⅛	1½	Hofmn Ind	4	8	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	
2⅛	1⅝	Holly Corp	4	12	2⅛	2	2⅛	
24⅝	18½	HomeOB .50	11	1	24½	24⅛	24⅛	+1
5⅛	3⅛	Horn Hardrt		5	5⅛		5⅛	+⅛
5⅝	3⅝	Horn Pet .87e	5	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
7-16	⅛	HospMtg wt		1	3-16	3-16	3-16	-1-16
12⅛	7⅛	Hotell 1.91e	6	20	8	7⅞	8	
4⅝	2⅛	HousRon .10	7	11	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	-⅛
29⅞	16⅝	HousOil .40	12	384	25⅛	24⅝	24¾	+⅜
2⅝	¾	Howell Ind	4	56	2½	2⅛	2½	+⅛
32	18⅛	HubellA 1.30	9	1	31½	31½	31½	
30⅝	16⅝	HudsB OG 1	9	6	29½	29¼	29½	
4⅛	1⅞	Hudson Gen		10	3	2⅞	2⅞	-⅝
5⅝	4	Huffmn .48e		2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
2⅝	1½	HuntHill .10e	4	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
19⅝	11⅝	HuskyO .50	5	20	18⅛	17⅝	17⅞	-⅛
6⅞	2	Hycel Inc	45	55	5	4⅝	5	+⅛
24⅝	19⅝	HygrFd .95e	3	2	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	-⅛
12⅝	7⅝	ICM3R 1.50e	7	15	10¼	10¼	10¼	
11⅝	6¼	IMC Magnet	4	6	7⅝	7½	7½	-⅛
6	1⅝	Imoco Gate	7	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	-⅛
6⅝	2⅝	ImpCh .24e	5	2	6½	6⅛	6½	
4⅝	2⅝	Imper Ind	5	12	3⅝	3½	3½	+⅛
29⅝	22	ImpOil A	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	27	[illegible]
6⅞	2	Incoterm A		319	[illegible]	6⅛	6⅛	
6⅞	2	Incoterm A	319	29	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+⅛
1⅝	⅞	IndianHd w t		11	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
1¼	9-16	Inflight Svc	3	18	1⅛	1	1⅛	+⅛
5⅞	3¼	Instron .20	9	34	5⅛	5	5⅛	+⅛
1½	⅝	Instrum Sys	18	52	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
2½	13-16	Intrmedco	7	27	2	1⅞	2	+⅛
15-16	5-16	Intl Banknot		531	⅞	¾	⅞	+1-16
18⅛	6⅝	Intl Cour .24	16	2	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	-⅛
3⅝	1¼	Intl Foodsvc		22	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	-⅛
2⅞	1¼	InFuneral S	5	10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	-⅛
12⅞	6½	IntGenin .70	3	9	10⅝	10½	10½	+⅛
4	2¼	Intl Prot .10		1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
1⅝	1¼	IntSeawy Tr		15	1⅝	1½	1½	+⅛
1⅛	13-16	Int Stretch		19	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
36½	18⅛	IntSyCon .25	11	z7200	30⅞	29⅛	29⅞	+1⅛
1⅝	7-16	Interphoto		10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	-⅛
16⅝	8¼	Interpool	6	38	16	15⅞	16	+⅛
11⅛	6⅛	Interway Cp	4	41	9	8½	9	+⅛
3⅛	1	Investm Fla	10	6	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
22	14⅛	InDiv A 1.80	6	4	18¼	18¼	18¼	+⅛
5⅝	3⅝	InvDivB .45	6	6	4⅝	4½	4½	+⅛
7	4⅛	InvRlIT .20e	31	8	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
14	7	Ionics Inc	17	35	13⅛	12⅛	13⅛	+1
7⅝	3⅛	IroqBrd .16	8	68	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+⅛
6⅝	5⅛	IsraelD .84e		3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	-⅛
7¼	3¼	Itel Corp	6	139	7½	7⅛	7⅛	+⅜
6¼	3⅝	Jaclyn .30a	5	21	6½	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
10	5⅛	Jacobs Eng	5	189	9⅝	8⅞	9⅝	+⅝
4	1⅝	Jamswy .09t	6	5	3½	3⅛	3½	
8	3⅝	Jeannet .22t	6	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	-⅛
2⅝	1¼	Jetronic Ind	5	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
28	18⅛	John Pd .25	19	2	25	24⅞	25	+⅛
5	2¼	Juniper Pet	12	63	4⅞	4	4⅝	+⅜
4⅝	2½	Jupiter Ind	4	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
10⅞	4⅝	Kaisrind .26	6	1285	10⅛	9½	10⅛	+⅛
1⅝	⅝	Kalvex Inc		9	1⅛	1	1	-⅛
4⅛	3⅛	KaneMill wt		27	5	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
26	17	KanebSv .90	9	119	25⅞	24⅝	25⅞	+1⅛
3⅛	2	Ketchm .14t	5	9	3	3	3	
18⅞	11⅞	Kewane .48a	7	87	18⅞	18⅛	18⅞	-⅛
8⅝	4	Keystind .30	5	9	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+⅛
2	¾	Kin Ark Crp	12	135	2	1⅞	2	
2⅛	1	King Opticl		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
10⅝	7¼	KingRd .15e	6	5	8¼	8	8¼	+⅛
34⅞	25⅝	Kirbyind .60	7	84	35⅛	34½	34⅞	+⅜
2⅝	1⅛	Kit Mfg		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
3½	1¼	Kleinerts		14	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
8	5⅝	Kliklok .60	5	8	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
16⅞	4⅝	Knicker Toy	5	18	10	9½	9⅞	+⅛
3⅛	2⅛	Knott Hotel		25	3	3	3	
16⅝	7⅝	Kolmorg .40	6	4	15⅛	15	15	
5⅝	2⅝	KuhnStr .10	4	8	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
5⅝	2½	LaBarge .04	4	14	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
7	3½	LafRd .86e	8	16	6⅛	6	6⅛	+⅛
4⅝	2⅞	Lake Shore	18	3	3½	3⅛	3½	-3-16
4	2⅝	LaMaur .20	25	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
1⅛	⅜	LaTour Bck		21	⅜	⅜	⅜	
2	1⅛	Lndmrk Ld		12	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
3⅞	1⅛	Lanero Inc	4	2	3½	3⅛	3½	+⅛
8¾	4½	LCA Cp .45	13	87	8¼	8	8¼	
8½	5⅝	LeaRon .24a	6	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
3⅛	2⅛	Lee Nall	42	11	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
4½	2⅛	Lehigh Pras	3	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
8⅝	4⅛	Legh Pr .48	6	6	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	-⅛
2⅞	⅞	Leisure Tcc		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5⅝	3½	LesFay .32b	4	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
9⅛	7⅛	LewisBF .74	4	2	8½	8⅛	8½	+⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Liberty Fab	3	30	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	-⅛
5⅛	3⅝	Lightolier	4	5	5	5	5	+⅛
5	3⅛	Llll Ann .22	5	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
3½	1⅝	Lincoln Am	11	44	3⅛	3½	3½	
7⅛	1	Lodge S .13e	6	70	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
12⅛	7½	Lohmn .48a	7	8	12⅛	12½	12½	+⅛
6⅞	2⅝	LoewThe wt		230	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+⅛
2⅞	1⅝	Loglstic .12e	5	15	2⅛	2	2⅛	+⅛
8½	7⅛	LaGenSv .68	7	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
2⅛	1⅝	LSB Ind .14t	5	6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
4	1⅛	LTVCo.p wt		114	3	2⅞	2⅞	
4½	2⅝	Lundy Elec		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	-⅛
2⅞	1⅝	Lynch Corp	6	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	-⅛
13-16	½	Macrod Ind		16	¾	11-16	¾	+1-16
13⅞	9⅞	Me Pbs 1.32	7	2	14	14	14	+⅛
8⅛	5	Mangood .60	12	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
5⅞	3⅝	ManstdT .10	21	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+⅛
2⅞	2⅛	Marinduq B	20	78	2 7-16	2 7-15	2 7-15	-⅛
25⅛	9⅝	MarkCt .05e	5	21	24⅛	23⅞	24⅛	+⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Marlene Ind	4	33	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
7⅛	3	Marshal Ind	4	8	6⅛	6	6⅛	+⅛
5⅝	3⅛	Masind Sen		22	4	3⅞	3⅞	-⅛
13⅝	5⅝	Masnetin .30	7	23	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛	+⅛
8⅝	3½	MaterRe .38	7	12	6⅞	6½	6½	-⅛
5	2	Mer'Bro .10	27	9	5⅛	5	5⅛	+⅛
5	2⅞	McCulr Oil	21	1333	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	+⅛
13⅛	6	McDonh .60	4	13	12	11⅞	12	+⅛
3⅝	1⅛	McKeon Cn		2	2½	2½	2½	
2⅞	1⅛	MDC Corp	9	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	-⅛
11⅛	8⅝	Means FW 1	6	2	11	11	11	
9⅞	6⅝	Medalst .48b	4	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
5⅞	3	Medenco .12	5	31	5⅝	5½	5½	-⅛
38⅞	16⅛	MediaGn .60	11	4	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	+⅛
9⅛	2⅝	Megoln .85e	5	27	9⅛	8⅞	9	+⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Metrocare	15	19	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	+½
1⅝	½	Metro Grtg		11	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
1⅞	1⅛	Mich Genl		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
18⅞	12⅛	MichSug 1a	1	63	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	
5⅞	2⅝	Mid d Co .10		4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
6⅞	4⅛	MidlcGl .10e	5	26	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+⅛
19⅛	7⅛	Milgo Elect	7	129	18⅛	17⅛	18⅛	+⅛
37	7⅛	MilerW .60	18	7	37½	36⅞	37⅛	+⅛
17⅛	8	Mil Roy .20e	13	95	16⅝	16	16	+⅛
1⅛	⅝	[illegible]		6	⅞	13-16	13-16	
17⅛	11	MoPac 1.20	4	7	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+⅛
16⅛	9	Mitchll 1.57t	7	147	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	+⅛
4⅛	3¼	Mite Cp .16	4	17	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
2⅞	2¼	Modern Md	12	9	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
11⅛	6	Molycrp wt		14	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
9⅛	7	Moog .60	4	5	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	-⅛
4⅝	2⅞	MrgGth .95e		8	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
3⅛	2⅞	Morton S .22	5	9	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	-⅛
15	11⅛	MtVMll 1.20	4	7	14	14	14	+⅛
4⅛	3⅛	Mov Star .30	7	2	3⅞	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
1⅞	⅝	Movielab	5	3	1⅞	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
14	6⅝	MPB Cp .50	5	4	13	12⅞	13	
2⅝	1	MPO Video		11	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
1⅞	½	MPS Intl Cp		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
4⅛	2⅞	MultiAm .20	194	42	3⅞	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
6⅝	5⅝	MWA .40a	5	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	-⅛
5⅛	1⅞	Napco Ind	7	18	5	4⅛	5	
5⅛	2⅛	NaldsM .06t	6	4	5	5	5	
5⅛	2½	N Dislr .10e	5	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
1⅛	⅜	NatHith Ent		111	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
1⅛	½	Natind wt		8	15-16	15-16	15-16	+1-16
3⅛	1⅝	NKinney Cp		27	2⅛	2½	2½	
10⅛	4½	NMedE .16b	5	x59	9¼	9½	9⅝	+⅛
8⅛	2⅝	Nat Paragon	7	665	4	3⅛	4	+⅛
2⅞	1⅞	Nat Silver	31	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
6¼	4⅞	Nelsner .05p		5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	-⅛
	1⅛	Neonex .05	4	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
1½	15-16	NestLM .10e		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	-⅛
16	9⅝	Newcor .76	3	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+⅛
38½	17½	NENuclr .30	14	6	27½	27	27	-⅛
12	9½	NHamp .45e	6	9	9⅝	9¼	9¼	-⅛
¾	7-16	Newldria M	34	63	¾	¾	11-16	+1-16
16½	8½	NMex Ariz	71	91	17	16½	17	+1⅛
3⅛	1⅝	Newpark Rs	6	182	3⅛	3	3⅛	+⅛
7½	3⅝	N Proc .35e	10	5	6⅛	6	6⅛	+⅛
12⅝	7⅞	NYTimeB .60	6	22	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	
9	5¼	NiagFSv .34	4	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
2⅛	1	Nichols SE		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+⅛
3⅛	⅞	Noel Indust		17	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	-⅛
24⅝	7⅝	Nolex Cp	42	24	19⅝	18⅞	18⅞	-⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Nortek Inc	5	16	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
1⅛	9-16	NoAmMt wt		2	⅞	⅞	⅞	
8⅞	5⅝	NorAm Roy	12	9	8	7⅞	7⅞	-⅛
5	2 9-16	NorCdn Oils	32	17	4 7-16	4 7-16	4 7-16	
52½	42	N IPS pf4.25		z200	42¼	42½	42½	-⅛
3	¾	NNGMob wt		738	3⅛	2⅝	3⅛	+1
5⅝	1⅝	Nuclear Dat	5	13	4	3⅛	3⅞	+⅛
13⅛	9	NumacO Ga	20	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
7⅛	3⅝	Oakwd Hom	6	24	6⅛	5⅛	6	+⅛
3⅝	2⅛	OEA Inc .15	5	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
25⅞	15⅞	Offshore Co	6	19	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛	+⅛
29⅝	16	Ohiobrs 1.40	4	15	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	
10	4	Oh Sealy .30	7	4	7	7	7	
3	1½	Olla Ind	16	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
18⅞	8	OnLine Sys	7	8	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+⅛
18⅞	12	OnanCp .28e	6	15	18⅛	17⅝	17⅞	+⅛
60⅞	47⅝	OOkiep Cop	6	z100	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	+⅛
2⅛	⅝	Originala		5	1½	1½	1½	
1⅝	1⅛	Ormand Ind	4	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
6⅝	4⅛	OSullvan .50	5	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
5⅛	2⅝	Ouldr Sprt 1	10	43	5	4½	5	+⅛
9⅛	5⅝	OverhDr .40	10	x4	7	7	7	+⅛
2⅝	1	Oxford Fst		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
3⅛	2½	OzarkA .05e	14	6	3	3	3	+⅛
1⅞	⅝	P&F Indust	6	2	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+⅛
18⅞	16	PGE6pf 1.50		2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+⅛
16⅝	14⅝	PGE pf1.37		1	14½	14½	14½	+⅛
14⅝	11⅝	PGRd pf1.25		1	13	13	13	-⅛
14⅛	12⅝	PG pfA 1.25		1	13	13	13	
13⅝	11⅝	PG 4.5pf1.12		10	12	12	12	
14	11	PG 4.3pf1.09		1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	-⅛
26½	23⅝	PG 9.2pf2.32		1	24⅝	24½	24½	
24⅝	21	PG 8.1pf2.04		1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	-⅛
25⅝	22⅝	PGE 9pf2.25		1	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	-⅛
3⅞	2⅝	P Holdg .16		5	4	3⅝	4	+⅛
76½	72	PacLt pf7.64		z10	73	73	73	-⅛
50	43⅛	PacLt pf4.75		z133	45	44	45	-⅛
48½	39	PacLt pf4.50		z50	43	43	43	
47	37⅛	PacLt pf4.36		z50	40	40	40	-⅛
14⅛	12⅛	PNwTel 1.20	9	17	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	+⅛
58⅛	50	Pac PL pf 5		z75	53	53	53	+1
4⅛	1⅛	Pal.Cp .40	16	74	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+⅛
1⅞	15-16	Palomr Finl		3	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	+⅛
16½	6⅛	PanOcean O	208	181	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	-⅛
2⅝	1⅝	Pandl Bradf		3	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
5⅝	3⅛	Pantasote	2	7	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	-⅛
6⅛	3	ParaPk .10a	3	7	5⅝	5	5⅛	+⅛
8⅛	4⅝	ParkCh .40e	5	1	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	+⅛
3⅛	2⅛	Park El .10e		6	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+⅛
24⅝	11	Parsons .75e	8	36	24	23⅛	23⅛	-⅛
1½	⅝	Pat Fashion		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5	3⅛	Patagonia		21	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
7⅞	5⅝	PatoCG .70e	2	16	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	-⅛
10	7	PatrkP .86t	8	279	10⅛	9½	9⅞	-⅛
3	1	Pease E.lm		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
5-16	⅛	PeaseEll wt		5	3-16	3-16	3-16	
2⅛	1⅛	Pamcor Inc	5	1	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	
3⅝	1⅛	Penn Dix wt		3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
5⅛	6⅛	PennEng .62	4	3	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+⅛
18	14	PennTraf 1a	5	13	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	+1⅛
13-16	7-16	Pentron Ind		4	¾	11-16	¾	+⅛
20⅛	11	PepBoys 1	9	16	19	18⅞	18⅞	-⅛
10⅛	4⅝	PepCm .40b	5	7	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	-⅛
6⅛	4	PeriniCp .35	4	16	5⅝	5⅝	5½	+⅛
2⅝	⅝	Permaner		4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
7⅛	1⅛	Pertec Corp	7	30	6	5⅞	5⅞	+⅛
7¼	4⅝	Petro Lewis	6	44	6½	6¼	6½	+⅛
7¼	4⅛	Phil LD .30r	4	9	7⅝	7⅛	7⅞	+⅛
7½	3⅝	Phoenix Stl	2	153	5⅞	5	5	-⅛
7⅞	2⅝	PicNPay .12	8	37	6⅞	6¼	6½	+⅛
5½	2⅝	PionPls .10e	15	18	5	4⅝	4⅝	-⅛
1⅛	11-16	Pioneer Sys		11	15-16	15-16	15-16	
4⅝	2⅛	Pioneer Tex	4	7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
20⅛	11⅛	PitDeMoin 1	12	14	18⅛	18	18⅛	+⅛
6⅛	5	PitWVa .56a		3	5⅛	5½	5⅛	+⅛
35⅛	17⅛	Plttway 1b	10	3	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	-⅛
11⅛	3⅝	Plant Ind	17	72	10⅛	10	10⅛	+⅛
21⅛	8	Plantrn .05e	5	14	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	
3⅝	1⅝	PlyGem .51t	10	25	3⅝	3	3⅛	+⅛
2⅝	2	Plym Rub A		2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
14⅛	9½	PneuSca .80	10	z100	10	10	10	+⅛
	4⅛	Pneumo .40	4	35	8⅝	7⅛	8	+⅛
8⅞	5⅛	Polychr .29t	6	1	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	-⅛
5⅛	2½	Prairie Oil	19	33	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	-⅛
12½	9⅛	Pratt Lmb 1	15	6	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	-⅛
4⅛	3⅝	Pratt Rd .30	5	6	4⅝	4	4⅛	
27⅝	17⅝	Prent Hall 1	13	2	23½	22½	22½	+⅛
5	3½	PresRl B .32		8	4⅝	4½	4½	+⅛
4½	1⅝	Presley Cos		17	3⅝	3½	3½	
9⅝	5⅝	PrpCT 1.15e	7	23	7⅞	7½	7½	-⅛
1⅝	15-16	ProRIE .12e	3	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	-⅛
3⅛	1⅝	PrudBdo .24	8	11	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
1⅞	1⅛	Prud Fund		2	1½	1½	1½	+⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Pulte Hmes	125	3	2½	2½	2½	+⅛
3⅝	1⅝	PuntaGrd 1s	15	7	3⅝	3	3⅛	+⅛
6⅛	3½	Purepac Lb	13	13	7	6⅝	7	+⅛
19⅛	9	Putnam .60a	7	72	13⅝	12½	13⅛	+½
7½	3⅛	Racon .20a	4	27	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝	-⅛
15⅛	7⅛	Ranchrg Ex	8	53	16⅝	14⅞	14⅞	-1
26⅛	12⅝	RangrO Can	49	19	17⅝	17	17⅝	+⅝
13	9⅝	Ransbrg .80	5	6	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	
1⅞	1	RapdAm wt		22	1½	1½	1½	
3⅝	2⅛	Rath Pack		24	3⅛	3	3	-⅛
12⅛	9	RIRT 1.77e	6	2	11½	11⅛	11⅛	-⅛
14⅛	⅜	Reeves Telc		1	1½	1½	1½	
4⅛	1⅛	Refrig Trns		2	4	3⅝	4	+⅛
2⅛	1⅛	REIT IncFd		9	1⅝	1½	1½	-⅛
37	23⅝	ReifF pf4.38		21	33	33	33	-⅛
⅞	7-16	Rel Grp wt		1	½	7-16	7-16	-1-16
10⅛	7⅛	Rem Ar .80	7	16	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
2⅝	1	Rep Housng		5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
26⅛	17⅝	Rep NY .88	5	5	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
18⅛	4⅝	ReschCtl .08		116	17⅝	16⅝	17	+⅛
15⅛	5⅝	Restrtx .40	7	28	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	+⅛
3⅛	1⅛	ResrtsIntl A	2	8	2½	2⅝	2½	
2⅛	⅞	Rest Assoc		14	1½	1⅛	1⅛	-⅛
2	⅞	Rex Noreco		143	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
2⅝	1⅝	RH Med svc	9	18	2⅝	2	2	+⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Riblet Prod		3	3½	3⅛	3½	+⅛
3⅞	¾	Richton Int	4	10	3½	3⅛	3½	
1⅞	⅝	Riker Maxs		143	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	-⅛
1	5-16	Riker Mx pf		50	15-16	⅞	15-16	+1-16
18	8⅛	Riley Co	5	9	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+⅛
26	19½	RioAlgm 1	9	2	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+⅛
11⅛	4⅝	RisdonM .36	10	13	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	+⅛
3⅝	2⅞	RLC Corp			3⅛	3	3	
35⅞	19½	Robintech	5	134	33½	32⅛	32⅝	+⅞
4	2⅝	Roblin Ind	1	25	3	2⅞	2⅞	-⅛
15⅛	7⅝	Rogers Corp	12	3	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	+⅛
1⅛	9-16	Ronco Telep		1	1	1	1	+1-16
5½	2⅝	Rosamor Cp	28	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
37⅛	21⅝	Rowan .14b	7	150	34⅛	33	33⅛	+1⅛
19	14⅝	Rowlnd Inc	5	3	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	-⅛
⅞	⅝	RoyBusn Fd		126	⅞	¾	⅞	+⅛
2⅝	1⅛	RPS Prod		22	3½	2⅞	3½	+⅛
2⅛	1⅝	RSC Indusl	7	96	2⅝	2	2⅛	+⅛
2⅝	1⅝	Ruddick Cp	6	2	2½	2½	2½	
1⅛	½	Rusco Ind	22	35	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
12⅝	7⅛	Russell .60	3	5	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+⅛
9⅝	4⅝	Rust Cft .40	7	2	9	9	9	+⅛
21⅛	11⅛	Ryan Ho .20	18	47	19⅝	18⅞	19⅝	+⅝
2	⅞	Ryersn Hay	31	9	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	-⅛
4⅝	3	SafranSy A	3	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
17	3⅛	Salem .24t	15	247	13⅞	12	13⅝	+1⅛
19⅞	7⅛	Sambos .10e	15	73	18	17⅝	18	+⅛
10⅛	7⅞	SCarlo 1.63e		4	9	8⅝	9	+⅛
35½	27½	San JW 2.40	7	1	32½	32½	32½	+⅛
2⅝	1⅝	Sargent Ind	19	62	2½	2⅛	2⅛	
6	4⅛	Saturn Airw	4	20	5⅛	5	5⅛	+⅛
5⅝	3	Saundr L .28	6	16	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
2⅝	1⅛	Schick Inc		7	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+⅛
6	1⅝	Schiller Ind	16	5	5½	5½	5½	+⅛
1⅝	1⅛	Sci Mgt .09e		15	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
14⅞	4⅝	SciAtlan .25t	13	180	15⅝	13⅞	15⅛	+2⅛
20⅝	13⅝	Scope Ind	6	11	20⅞	20½	20⅞	+⅛
7⅞	6	Scrivnar .40	3	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	-⅛
15	12	Scurry Rain		1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
5	2¼	Sealectr Cp	6	18	3⅝	3⅝	3⅛	+⅛
⅞	7-16	Seaport Cp		30	⅞	¾	⅞	+1-16
9¼	4⅛	SeasnAll .20	8	5	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛	-⅛
1⅞	⅝	Sec Mtg Inv		13	1⅛	15-16	1⅛	+⅛
7-16	1-16	SecMt In wt		3	⅛	⅛	⅛	+⅛
5⅝	4⅝	Se'as Cp .30	10	4	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+⅛
1⅛	9-16	Seligm Asso		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
12⅛	7⅝	SelIgLa .80b	5	14	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	+⅛
4⅞	2⅝	Servisco .30	6	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	-⅛
1⅞	1	Se voir .10r	4	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
6⅝	3⅝	SGL In .10r	4	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
2⅞	1	SG Sec .51e		11	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	-⅛
12⅛	10	SG Se pf1.70		1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	-⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Shaer Shoe	31	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
8⅛	4⅛	Shewln .50b	6	6	7	6⅞	6⅞	-⅛
5¼	2	ShearHay 5	9	44	4	3⅞	3⅞	+⅛
1½	11-16	ShaltRes .05		73	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	
25⅝	14⅝	Shnandh Oil	12	65	23½	23	23	+⅛
19⅛	8⅛	Sherwd Med	8	21	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+⅛
7⅝	3½	Sierrcln .20	9	6	7	6⅞	7	+⅛

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4⅝	3⅛	Sigma Inst	6	31	5	4⅝	5	+⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Sl p Inc		1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	-⅛
3⅛	2⅝	SimcoS .22b	8	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
3⅝	1⅞	Sim Sch .15e	6	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	-⅛
2⅝	1⅝	Simplex .15t		23	2	1⅞	1⅞	
2⅛	1⅛	Sltkin SmRt	7	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
2⅛	1⅝	SMD Ind	4	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
2⅛	⅞	Solitron .06		64	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
7⅛	4	Sonder Brdc	4	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅝	-⅜
10	4⅛	Soundsn .40	79	57	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+⅛
19½	17½	SCED pf1.68		y150	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+⅛
104	92	SCE pf8.95		2	94	92	94	+1½
17¼	15⅛	SC 5.8pf 1.45		11	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
16⅛	13	SC 5.2pf 1.30		9	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	-⅛
14¼	12⅛	SC 4.7pf 1.19		6	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	-⅛
14⅛	11	SC 4.3pf 1.08		[illegible]	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+⅛
5	4⅛	Sou Real Ut	6	14	5	5	5	
55⅛	40	SouRoy .85b	22	179	57⅛	56½	57⅛	+1⅛
5⅝	3⅛	Sparlek .30e	5	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	-⅛
6⅛	3	Spectry Rest	6	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
2⅝	1⅛	SpedCP .11j	7	1	2	2	2	-⅛
2⅛	⅝	Spelzmn Ind		1	2	2	2	
2⅛	15-16	SpencCo .32j		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5⅛	3⅝	Spienlex .48	7	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	-⅛
5⅝	4⅝	SSP Ind .24	4	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
13⅛	9⅝	StdAllianc 1	3	1	13	13	13	
5⅝	2⅛	Std Containr	4	10	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	-⅛
12⅛	11	StdCoosa .90	11	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	-⅛
5⅞	3⅝	Std Mett .50t	6	29	5	4⅞	4⅞	-⅛
9⅛	4⅝	StdMotA .42	8	29	9	8⅝	8⅞	+⅛
12	7⅛	Std Prod	7	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	-⅛
13⅞	10⅛	StdShrs .40r		8	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
16⅞	11⅛	Stange .20	23	21	16	15⅝	16	+⅛
8⅛	8	Stange wi		1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
10⅛	5⅝	StanAv .20e	10	3	10⅛	10	10⅛	+⅛
13⅛	9⅛	StarrlHo .30	11	27	13	13	13	+⅛
9⅛	3⅛	Steelmt .15e	2	9	8	7⅛	8	+⅛
14⅛	12⅛	Stepn Ch .44	7	8	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	-⅛
1⅛	⅝	Stert Electr		20	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
3⅛	2	SterlPre .11t	5	147	3⅛	3⅝	3⅛	+⅛
2⅝	1⅝	Stevcoknit	5	18	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
7⅝	3⅛	STP Cp .40e	12	34	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
8⅝	5⅝	Struth We ls	21	171	8⅝	8	8½	+⅛
25⅝	9	Sun Elec .60	12	50	25⅝	25	25⅝	+1⅛
4⅛	3⅝	Sunair .17e	6	24	5⅝	4⅝	5⅛	+⅛
10	4⅝	SunshJr .20	9	10	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
9⅝	6	SupFdSv .32	4	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
6⅝	4⅝	Sup Surg Mf	5	8	5	4⅞	4⅞	-⅛
2⅛	15-16	Susquhana		13	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
5	2⅝	Susquhan pf		2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	-⅛
¾	5-15	SufrMfg wt		2	½	½	½	-⅛
19⅛	9⅛	SW Ind .80	4	5	17	16⅛	16⅛	-⅛
6⅝	2⅝	Synaloy .14t	5	14	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	
43⅛	29⅝	Syntex .40	18	275	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	+⅛
21⅛	10⅛	Sysco Cp .28	8	5	19	18⅛	19	+⅛
4½	15-16	System Eng		19	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	-⅛
19⅛	9⅛	TastyBk .95	9	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	-⅛
1⅛	½	Tech Sym	23	2	15-16	15-16	15-16	
1⅝	1	Tensor Cp		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	-⅛

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15⅝	5⅛	Teradyn Inc	15	23	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
15⅛	11⅛	TerraC .40e	3	97	14	13⅛	13⅞	
11⅛	5⅛	TesoroPl wt		125	11⅛	10⅝	10⅞	-⅛
55⅛	50⅛	TxPL pf4.56		z50	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	-⅛
3⅝	2	Texstar .15t	4	54	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	
14⅛	7⅝	Textron wt		6	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
4⅛	⅞	Tidwell Ind		2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
7⅝	3⅝	Tiffany .32	11	x3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Tigerlntl wt		48	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
3⅝	2⅛	Timplo Ind	3	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	-⅛
5⅛	2⅝	TMC Mfg In	1	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
14	4⅛	Tokheim .20	17	11	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+⅛
9⅛	7⅝	Torin Cp .60	7	2	9	9	9	
7	3 13-15	TotalPtl NA	40	57	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
6⅛	2⅝	Techcl Oper	6	12	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
1⅝	⅛	Techcl Tape	4	12	1	1	1	-⅛
3⅛	2⅛	TeleCom Cp	3	11	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
1½	5-16	Telev Cp wt		60	11-16	11-16	11-16	+1-16
3⅛	1	Tenna Corp	12	3	2	2	2	
4⅝	3⅛	Tenneco wt		53	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
9⅛	6⅝	TennFS .40e	3	4	7	7	7	
2	⅛	Tenney Eng	12	2	1	1	1	
4	1⅛	ToAn Cntry		3		2⅝	3	
5⅛	1⅝	Tracor Inc	13	15	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
9⅛	5⅛	Trnspl Pool	7	171	9	9⅛	9⅛	+⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Treadw .23t		2	3	3	3	+⅛
2⅝	2⅛	Tubos Mex	4	10	2 7-16	2 7-16	2 7-16	
4⅛	2⅝	Turbodyne	43	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
16⅛	11⅛	Turnr C 1.32	5	4	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+⅛
7⅛	3⅛	TwinFair In	9	40	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
3	1⅝	UIP Cp .12	6	21	3	2⅝	2⅞	
6⅛	2⅛	UNA .10a	4	107	5⅛	5	5⅛	+⅛
9⅛	7	UGasLId .64	8	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
4⅞	2⅛	Un Asb .07e	6	67	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+1-16
15-16	⅝	UnBrand wt		34	9-16	½	½	
11⅛	10⅛	UnCosF .48b	7	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
2⅛	1⅛	Unit Foods	4	4	2	2	2	+⅛
2	9-16	UnNat Corp		6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
⅝	⅛	UnNatCp wt		50	3-16	3-16	3-16	+1-16
⅜	¼	Un Nat wt n		3	3-16	3-16	3-16	
6⅛	3⅛	U Nat Cp pf		1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
4⅝	2⅝	U PDyn .07p		9	4	3⅛	4	+⅛
7⅛	3⅝	UnRIT 1.22e	72	15	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	-⅛
5-16	⅛	UnRIT wt		20	3-16	3-16	3-16	
9	5⅛	US Ban Trst	14	32	6	6	6	+⅛
11⅝	3⅝	US Fillr .20	10	593	11⅛	10⅛	11⅛	+⅝
8⅝	4⅝	US LsgRl E	6	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
¾	7-16	US LsgR wt		2	9-16	9-16	9-16	
5⅝	1⅝	USNat Rsrc	6	170	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	
2⅛	1⅛	US Rdlum		43	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
21⅛	11⅛	US Reduct 1	2	30	20	18⅛	20	+1⅛
7⅝	6⅛	USRbR .60a	8	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+⅛
17	7⅛	Unites .05e	9	3	15	14⅛	14⅛	-⅛
18	5⅝	Unity Buy S	9	2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+⅛
1⅛	⅝	Univ Contnr		40	1⅛	1	1	
5⅛	3⅝	UnivRs .05e	6	29	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
5⅞	3	UnivRun .28	6	8	6⅛	6	6⅛	+⅛
3⅛	2⅛	URS Corp	5	14	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
18⅛	12⅛	UtahIdSu 1a	6	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+⅛

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6	4⅛	UV Ind .41		27	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
6⅛	4	Vallcsst .62t	6	6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	-⅛
22⅛	14⅛	Vall In 2.40e	3	35	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
6⅛	3	Valley Mfrl	13	61	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	-⅛
12⅛	6⅛	Va.mac .60a	20	52	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	-⅛
4	2⅛	Valspar .24	15	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
7	4⅛	VanDorn .36	6	10	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	-⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Varo Inc	3	19	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	-⅛
11⅛	6⅛	Veecolns .22	6	7	9⅛	9	9	
1⅛	⅛	Verit Ind		7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
10⅛	5⅛	VermIA .40b	5	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	-⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Vernitron	7	22	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
4⅛	1⅛	Veraly Co	53	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	-⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Viatech Inc		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	-⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Viking Gnl	4	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2⅛	1⅛	Vintage Ent		17	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	-⅛
8⅛	3⅛	Vcplex .48	5	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
6⅛	4⅛	Vulc Inc .30	3	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
12⅛	9	Vu cinc pl 1		1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	-⅛
4⅛	2⅝	WebMg .18a	8	12	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
9	4⅛	Wacknt .28a	7	6	8	7⅝	7⅝	-⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Wade'Ea .10	6	7	2	2	2	-⅛
9⅛	5	WagnrEl .48	23	9	9⅛	8⅛	9⅛	+⅛
2 5-16	1⅛	Wainoco Oil	12	12	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
17	14⅛	WalcoN .40b	5	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
1⅛	⅝	WardFds wt		14	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
4⅛	1⅛	WarC plC.05		80	4⅛	3⅛	4	
30	16⅛	WasPstB .50	9	7	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+⅛
14⅛	11⅛	WashRI 1.28	1	x17	14⅛	13⅛	14⅛	+⅛
2⅛	1	Weiman Co		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
8	5⅛	Weld Tu Am	7	22	7⅛	6⅞	7	
3⅛	2⅛	Wellco .10e	7	50	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
11⅛	7⅛	WestChP .40	11	25	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Westats Pti	10	377	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
1	⅜	Westby Fsh		2	⅝	⅝	⅝	+⅛
5⅛	3⅛	WstDcal .10	12	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
7⅛	4⅛	Wstn Fin .10	5	17	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
1⅛	⅛	WstPac I wt		12	⅛	⅛	⅛	
3	1⅛	Whitehal Cp	4	12	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
17⅛	8⅛	Whiting 1	5	13	17⅛	16⅛	16⅛	-⅛
⅞	¼	Whittakr wt		17	⅛	⅛	⅛	-1-16
3	1⅛	Wichita Ind	8	116	3⅛	3	3⅛	+⅛
3⅛	2⅛	WillcxG .05r		3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
8⅛	5⅛	Wmhous .30	4	4	7⅛	7	7⅛	
6⅛	4⅛	WlshrO .05r	9	78	6⅛	5⅛	6⅛	+⅛
2⅛	11-16	Winston Mll		7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
2⅛	1⅛	WolfHB .06p	9	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
20⅛	5⅛	Worces Cont	7	9	18	17⅛	17⅛	-⅛
6⅛	5	Work Wr .60	5	1	7	7	7	-⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Wrather Cp		140	5⅝	4⅝	5⅛	+1
1 13-16	1	Wright Har		43	1 3-16	1 1-16	1 1-16	-1-16
3⅛	2⅛	WTC Air .10	6	13	3	2⅝	3	
15⅛	7⅛	WUI Inc .40	6	8	14	13⅛	13⅛	
5⅛	2⅛	WyleLab .24	5	160	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
11	5	Wynn Intl	4	22	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	-⅛
22⅛	10⅛	Xonic Inc	35	149	22	19⅛	22	+2⅛
7⅛	4⅛	Zero Mf .15e	6	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
4⅛	1⅛	Zimmr Hom		4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛

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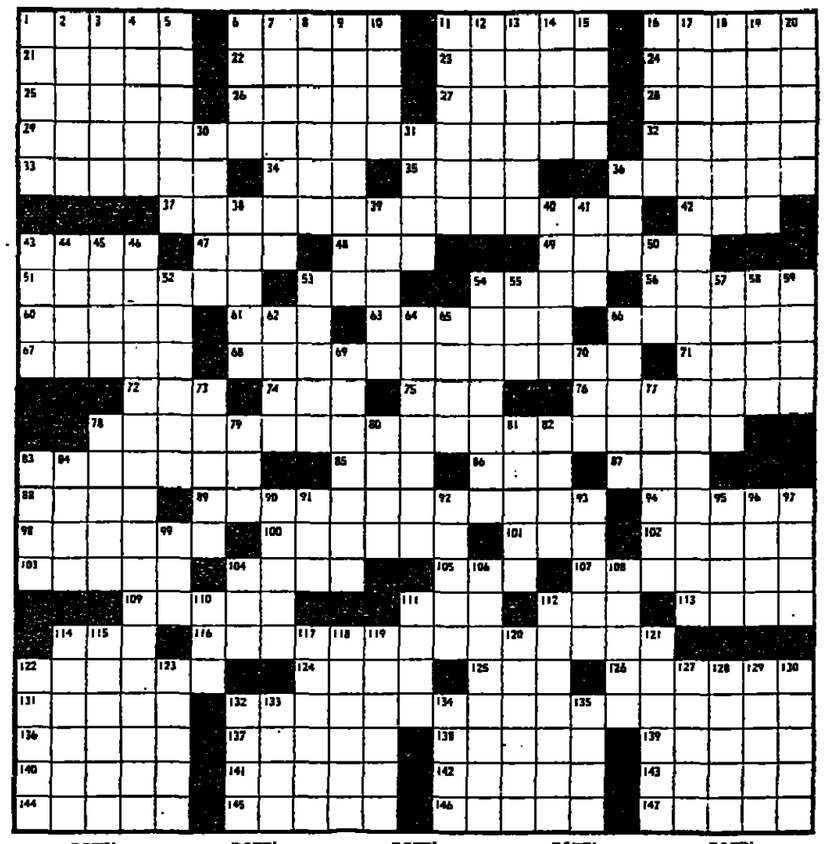
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ACROSS

1 Nom de plume
6 Eared seal
11 Heat standard of sorts
16 Clean or chimney
21 Jargon
22 Aspic: Fr.
23 Eat away
24 Wash. zoo star
25 Viper
26 Urges along
27 Electron tube
28 Famous marbles
29 Western sight
32 *High as* —
33 — many (that last drink)
34 Degree for a NASA worker
35 Pip-pip
36 Stretched one's neck
37 Farragut's advice
42 Conducted
43 Clean a pipe
47 Writer Talese
48 Certain notebooks: Abbr.
49 Composer Vittorio
51 Breathed out
53 Start of the vowels
54 Shapeless dress
56 Slogans
60 Nile-source explorer
61 Decline
62 Relatives of T-bars
66 Minor official
67 Heavy books
68 Order to a marching group
71 "Zhivago" girl
72 "— was saying"
74 Actor Erwin
75 Article
76 Cockney coin
78 Observation by Davidson
83 N. Y. lake group
85 Iowa college
86 Owned
87 Teachers' org.
88 "Exodus" author
89 Processes food in a way
91 Rulers
98 Colosseum walkways
100 " . . . in — oh cotton"
101 Culbertson
102 Nero's courtyards
103 Summer months
104 — possum
105 "And — take the low . . ."
107 Famed Egyptian stone
109 Small bird
111 At all
112 Kind of ear
113 Admiral or guard
114 Asian gift to U.S.
116 Military credo
122 Crusoe's man
124 Broad bean
125 — Magnon
126 Australian sorcerer
127 Actress Elisa
132 Snail's reply to whiting, perhaps
136 Loosened
137 Bullshot ingredient
138 Don Juan's forte
139 Miss by —
140 Part of an act
141 As red as —
142 — Cerberus (bribe)
143 Miss Thompson
144 Chinese factories
145 Plays
146 Bottomless pit
147 Work on a pie crust

DOWN

1 Place to remember
2 Put the —— (suppress)
3 — course
4 Secret or press
5 In a way
6 Russian police
7 Concisely
8 Hilo greetings
9 Colorful tree
10 Gypsum
11 "O is — then: My duty all ended"
12 Awn
13 "Camptown Races" refrain
14 Ireland epic
15 Look for
16 Piece of asparagus
17 Whiting's plea to snail
18 Diesel, e.g.
19 Worked on copy
20 Like most windows
26 Muslin color
31 Ways: Abbr.
35 Between E and F
38 Took on cargo
39 Rent or Yale
40 Lubitsch
41 River isle
43 Take fire
44 Montreal player
45 Public interruption
46 Order to a short-order cook
50 Ode words
52 Diminish
53 Subside
54 "— 'A' Train"
55 Bad German place
57 Praying figure
58 Deserve
59 Red deer
62 Autumn pear
64 Brown heron
65 Little Sir
66 Give rise to
69 Mistress Nell
70 Quarrying sounds
73 Baghdad native
77 Religious art pieces
78 Warble
79 Kind of puncture
80 Parlor piece
81 "Watership Down" rabbit
82 Writer Leon
83 Topic: Abbr.
84 New Guinea people
90 Lazy one
91 Economic org.
92 Minneapolis suburb
93 Aleppo's land
95 Johnson of TV
96 Eie girl
97 German basin
98 Opposite of WNW
104 Few, in Paris
106 Lawless avenging group
108 In reserve
110 Child's word
111 — on the back
112 Inning situation
114 Madrid nuns
115 Shade of green
117 Scholars' ben-factor
118 Doodle-Dandy one
119 German subs
120 Sagging
121 Take — (scold)
122 Mrs. Browning's dog
123 Assistants
127 Candle or holiday
128 Take for —
129 Chef Child
130 "— a drink!"
132 Match-king Kreuger
133 Papuan isle
134 Senor's house
135 B'way signs

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	15	59	Overcast	MADRID	29	68	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	10	50	Fair	MILAN	21	70	Cloudy
ANKARA	29	68	Showers	MONTREAL	16	61	Showers
ATHENS	25	77	Cloudy	MOSCOW	17	63	Cloudy
BEIRUT	25	77	Fair	MUNICH	17	63	Cloudy
BELGRADE	22	72	Cloudy	NEW YORK	23	73	Showers
BERLIN	13	55	Cloudy	NICE	21	70	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	10	50	Cloudy	OSLO	10	50	Showers
BUDAPEST	20	68	Cloudy	PARIS	12	54	Cloudy
CAIRO	—	—	Unavailable	PRAGUE	12	54	Showers
CASABLANCA	20	68	Cloudy	ROME	23	73	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	11	52	Cloudy	SOFIA	22	72	Showers
COSTA DEL SOL	19	66	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	8	46	Showers
DUBLIN	9	48	Rain	TEHRAN	33	91	Fair
EDINBURGH	8	46	Overcast	TEL AVIV	—	—	Unavailable
FLORENCE	23	73	Cloudy	TUNIS	28	73	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	9	48	Rain	VENICE	23	73	Cloudy
GENEVA	15	59	Showers	VIENNA	18	64	Showers
HELSINKI	9	48	Cloudy	WARSAW	—	—	Unavailable
ISTANBUL	22	72	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	27	81	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	21	70	Cloudy	ZURICH	13	55	Showers
LISBON	19	66	Cloudy				
LONDON	8	46	Overcast				
LOS ANGELES	18	64	Fog				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

May 30, 1975

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(w) Alexander Fund $6.84
(d) Am. Express Int'l Fd..... $7.34
(w) Apollo (Tempus) iss. pr... SF89.24
(w) Austral. Select. Fd $3.20

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co. LTD.:

— (d) Baerbond..... SF738.60
— (d) Combat..... SF710
— (d) Cropar..... SF318
— (d) Stockbar..... SF804
(w) Browninvest..... $13.46
(d) *Can. Gas & Energy* Fd $11.47
(d) Can. Secur. Growth Fd... $4.88

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:

— (w) Capital Int'l..... $13.89
— (w) Capital Italia S.A..... $9.40
(d) Capital Reinvest..... LF983
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fd.... $692.40
(w) Convert. Fd. Int.A Certs.. $7.20
(w) Convert. Fd. Int.B Certs.. $10.81
(d) Convert. Bond Fd. N.V... 2807

CREDIT SUISSE:

— (d) Canasec..... SF542
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds..... SF70.25
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l..... SF65.75
— (d) Energievalor..... SF80
— (d) Usec..... SF852
— (d) Europavalor..... SF125
(i) Crosby Fund S.A..... $4.36

C.S. INT'L MANAGEMENT:

— (w) C.S. America Fd..... $9.62
— (w) C.S. Income Fd..... $8.17
(w) D.G.C..... $41.17
(d) Delta Invest. Fund..... $8.76
(d) Delta Multifund $7.98
(d) Daiwa Int'l Fund..... Yen 9,114
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-div.)..... $1.42
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l..... $10.95
(w) Dr. Interest Inv. Fd..... $11.93
(w) Europe Obligations LF946
(d) Executive Fd of Canada... $5.64

FIDELITY:

— (w) Fidelity Emittalia..... $8.13
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund..... $14.69
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fd..... $21.72
— (d) Fidelity World Fd..... $9.43
(d) Fiducem..... BF835
(w) First Intern'l Fd..... $118.41
(w) First Int'l Realty Sec..... $14.63
(d) First Nat'l City Fund..... $38.65
(d) First Security Cap Fd... $33.68
(w) Fleming Fund S.A $53.57
(w) Fleming Japan Fund..... $20.26
(w) Foncelex Issue P..... SF1,765
(d) Formula Selection Fd..... SF84.27
(d) Fonditalia $11.24
(d) Fund of Nations..... $8.37
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-div.).... $8.86
(w) Future Australia Fd..... Aus.$6.48

G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:

— (w) Berry Int'l Fund..... $10.74
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd Ltd $24.77
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund..... $6.82
(w) Guardian Gr Fd Int'L.. $7.34
(w) Hausmann Holdgs. NV.. $8,548
(i) H.O.I.T. Robet $26.09
(d) Icofund..... $9.95
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(d) Interfund S.A $10.27
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(w) Int'l Income Fund..... $22 09
(r) Int'l Privilege Ltd ..... Can $4.18
(r) Int'l Securities Fund.... $6.46
(w) Intertrust Int'l Fd S.A $8 92
(r) Invest Atlantiques $37.79
(d) Italamerica S.A Fund.. $9.85
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A $5.92
(r) Japan Growth Fund $14 85
(d) Japan Selecting Fund... $45 74
(w) Japan Pacific Fund ... $13.81

JARDINE FLEMING:

— (r) Jardine East Trust... $53.07
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund.. $40 56
— (r) Jardine Selection NV $15 64

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(d) KB Income Fund LF1,656
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F $8.55
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F.. $17.64
(w) Leverage Cap. Bond $23.99

L. & B.T. MANAGEMENT S.A.:

+(w) L&B-T Multi-way Fd.. SF367
+(w) L&B-T Income Fund... SF360
(w) Lusfund..... $13.74
(d) Mediolanum Sel Fund... $11.80
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund..... $1.96
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund..... $3.62
(w) N.A.M.P. $67.03
(w) Nippon Fund..... $24.47
(w) Nor. Amer Inv. Fund.... $6.21
(w) Nor Amer Bank Fd $7 04
(r) Olympic Cap. Fd Inc.... $6.76
Pegasus $7.16
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund... $21.57
(d) Renta Fund LF1,355
(d) Renta Capital Fund..... LF3,646
(d) Rentinvest LF341
— (d) Safe Fund..... $4.72
— (d) Safe Trust Fund..... $8.98
(w) Samurai Portfolio..... SF55.35

SEPRO:

— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.)..... $12 22

S.M.C. FUNDS:

— (d) CSF Fund..... $21.03
— (d) Crossbow Fund..... SF4.76
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— (r) Securswiss..... SF1,021
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(w) Star Fund..... $5.34

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— (d) Intervalor SF62.75
— (d) Japan Portfolio..... SF352.50
— (d) Swiss-valor New Ser... SF185
— (d) Univ. Bond Select..... SF16.50
— (d) Universal Fund SF82.49
(w) Talent Global Fund..... $8.84
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sea)... $23.29
(w) *Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V.*.... $21.97
(w) Transpacific Fund..... $17.38

TYNDALL GROUP:

+ (r) Overseas Fd. dist..... $1 23
+ (r) Do. Accumulation..... $1 57
+ (r) 3-Way Fund Int'l. ... $2.31

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:

— (d) Amca U.S Sh..... SF34
— (d) Bond Invest..... SF89.75
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(w) West Proprietary N.V. .. $1,506.83
(d) World Equity Grth Fd. $412.19
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(w) Worldwide Special $3,403 92

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-dividend; + — New; N.A. — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked.

BOOKS

CORREGIDORA

By Gayl Jones. Random House. 185 pp. $6.95.

THE COSMOPOLITAN GIRL

By Rosalyn Drexler. Evans. 192 pp. $6.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

LOOK at it from the outside in, for a moment. Ursa Corregidora, the protagonist and narrator of Gayl Jones's strong first novel, "Corregidora," is a café blues singer in a nameless city not far from Bracktown, Ky., where she grew up. She has a "hard kind of voice," as one listener tells her. "You know, like calloused hands. Strong and hard but gentle underneath... Hurt you and make you still want to listen." But Ursa's husband, Mutt Thomas, doesn't want her to sing in cafés. "I don't like those mens messing with you," he tells her. "Don't nobody mess with me," she replies. "Mess with they eyes." Mutt insists. And enraged he knocks her down a flight of stairs and into the hospital, and doesn't get back with her until the end of the novel—an interval in which Ursa recuperates and takes up with other men (and women too, in a way); recalls her childhood and her ancestral past; picks over her marriage to Mutt and the seeds of its dissension; grows older, and sings the blues. In other words, looking at it from the outside in, "Corregidora" is a powerful slice of life, written in a perfect idiomatic pitch. An arresting realistic canvas.

But looked at from the inside out, there is more to the novel than that. Because of her fall down that flight of stairs, Ursa not only loses the baby that is growing in her but her womb as well. Which signifies in two important ways. First it logically fulfills in one sense what destroyed Ursa's marriage in the first place—her reluctance to abandon herself sexually with Mutt, which enrages him and ignites his jealous fantasies—and, incidentally, inspires one of the novel's best scenes, in which Mutt humiliates Ursa on a dance floor by attemping to reduce her to sexual baggage. Second, the loss of her womb objectifies Ursa's tragedy—for counterpoised to her sexual reticence is the message that has been programmed into her by three generations of her female forebears (all of whom are incestuously involved with a single Brazilian slave breeder and whoremonger named Corregidora): an insistence that "The important thing is making generations. They can burn... the papers so it would be like they never had slavery... but they can't burn conscious, Ursa. And that's what makes the evidence. And that's what makes the verdict."

In other words, with a precision that escapes seeming contrived because of the artful way she works it into her canvas, Miss Jones has posed an existential dilemma of the American black woman, if not all American women—namely, how to disentangle love from anger, and whether to give in to the one or the other.

And more resonantly: "When I first saw Mutt I was singing a song about a train tunnel. About this train going in the tunnel, but it didn't seem like they was no end to the tunnel, and nobody knew when the train would get out, and then all of a sudden the tunnel tightened around the train like a fist. Then I sang about this bird woman, whose eyes were deep wells. How she would take a man on a long journey, but never return him." We can't help but recall these images in the final scene of "Corregidora," in which Ursa returns to Mutt and devises an almost brutal expression of her love and anger. Realistically, it is an ugly conclusion; but those echoing images of Ursa's song raise it up to poetry that hurts you and makes you still want to listen.

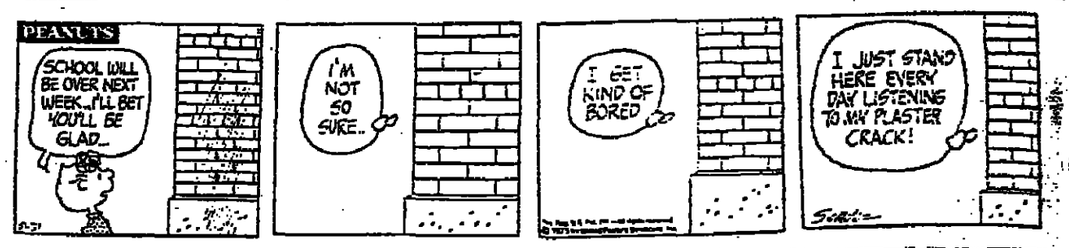
On the other hand, in "The Cosmopolitan Girl" Rosalyn Drexler explores the woman's dilemma with a blast of laughing gas. It might even be said that the woman is in the man's position in the situation proposed by Miss Drexler's satirical farce, and the woman's position is taken by a dog. Yes, a dog named Pablo who has confessed his love for Helen Jones, the narrator, just before the opening of Miss Drexler's story ("I was stunned. I knew that he was fond of me, the way he licked my hand and slept at the foot of the bed barely moving so as not so disturb me. But a declaration of Love!"); yet a dog who abandons Helen eventually because, as he tells her over the phone from his new master's home, "every dog must have his day... know what I mean?... I'm alive and happy. Happier than I've ever been. Luis has made me famous."

Is Miss Drexler here merely observing the condition of women? Or is she kidding the liberation movement—reducing it to some absurdity? It matters not in the least really, because she is either observing or reducing to its absurdity virtually everything else in the contemporary cultural stew as well—everything from policemen who take too seriously their interviews with the press ("It was because he wanted things," explains Detective Phil Saunders about Pablo's past career as a juvenile delinquent. "It's a want type of situation.") to the behavior of feminine-named hurricanes ("Weather forecasters say that Maxine and Lorraine are mysteries to them, since they did not follow the usual storm patterns, but erupted unexpectedly and with unforeseen fury, only to disappear in a few hours after the damage was done. Just like a woman.").

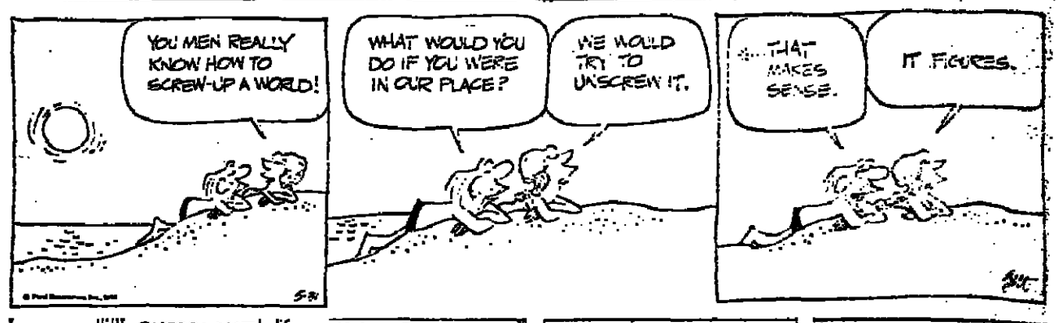
And if by chance you don't like the weather of Miss Drexler's madcap satire—the puns, the short-circuits of logic, or the downright silliness—then wait just a moment: the wind of her muse blows in a new direction on every page. What's more, it blasts you to the last page before you've even thought about stopping.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is a book critic for The New York Times.

PEANUTS



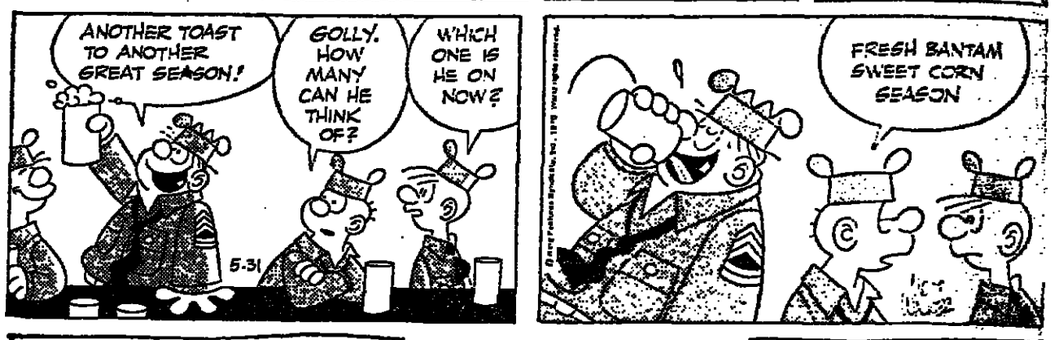
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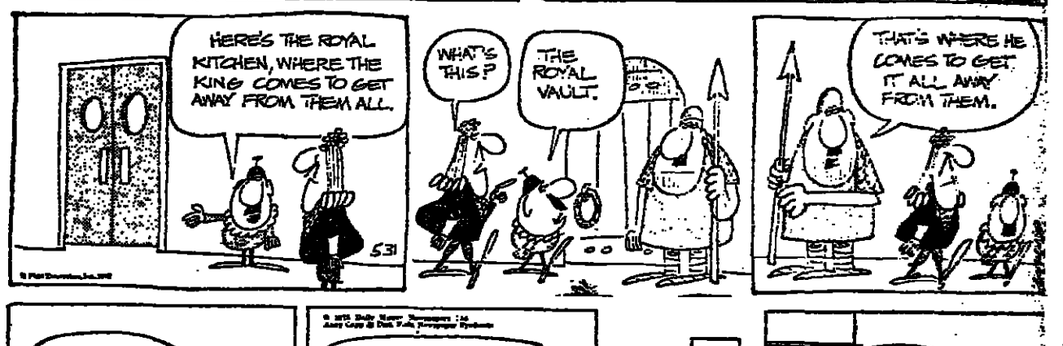
BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



WIZARD of ID



ANDY CAPP



REX MORGAN M.D.



RIP KIRBY



JUMBLE® — *that scrambled word game*

BY HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

YOPEN

KARCC

RUTUNE

PITTEO



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

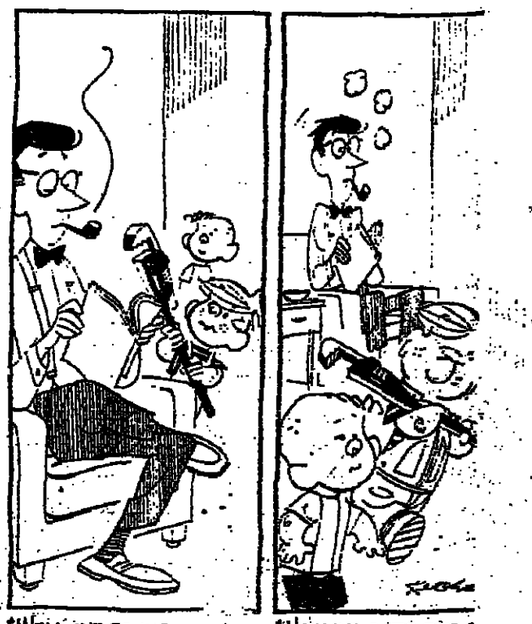
A

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: CURIO GLADE MODEST POUNCE

Answer: *Could be mixed-up nudes wandering around hills of sand*—"DUNES"

DENNIS THE MENACE



هكذا من الأصل

هذا من الأصل

In Italy Tennis

Borg Eliminated, Evert Moves Up

May 30 (UPI).—Raul of Mexico defeated defchampion and top seed Borg today, 6-4, 6-3, to men's semifinals of the International Tennis nship in the biggest upe tournament.

Evert, the world's top woman player, beat Mima of Yugoslavia, 6-2, 6-0, he finals in the women's

r men's quarterfinal ac- nuel Orantes of Spain, h seed, eliminated Amerop hope, fifth-seeded olomon, 6-2, 6-4, and Ilie of Romania, the runneryear to Borg, downed Eddie Gibbs, 7-5, 6-1.

mo Vilas, the Argentine bed from a near upset of the semifinals at Rome to a No. 4 world rank- eated Onny Parun of land, 6-3, 6-1, to gain h semifinal berth.

Costly Errors

z, the sixth seed at nd the world's 18th- layer, never lost his pose g the teen-aged Swedish costly errors on the brum center court.

-year-old Mexican, who ngle-handedly eliminated ed States from the 1975 up, broke Borg's first the first set and served g the advantage on his point.

rallied briefly in the et, breaking Ramirez in d game on a disputed nt line call which the ttled in the Swede's

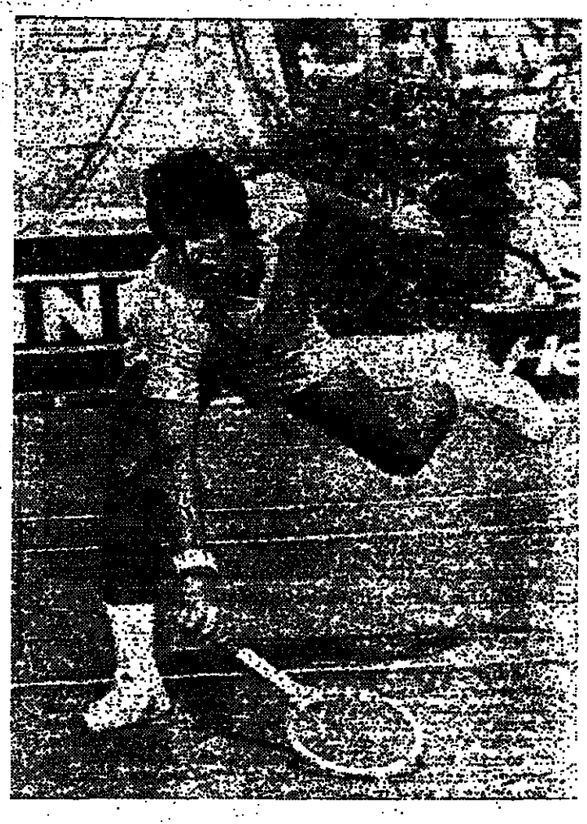
r, the Mexican, who had ble for his second and nd victories in the Italpionships, broke back in game. Ramirez held h and eighth games at put the match away in game when Borg double- to give him a match ich he converted.

very determined," Rami- after the match. "I made ind and did it. I hit purpose because Bjorn like to come in. When the net, I went all the

ok the loss philosophi- ometimes you have to aid. "I didn't play very y. You have to play to beat Raul and today very well."

ratilova Advances

ther women's semifinal, Navratilova, Czechoslo- hth world-ranked play-



Raul Ramirez of Mexico races after a shot by Bjorn Borg during their match yesterday.

Runner Prefontaine Dies in Car Crash

Held 6 U.S. Distance Marks

EUGENE, Ore., May 30 (UPI).—America's premier distance runner, Steve Prefontaine, was killed early today in an automobile accident.

Police said that Prefontaine's convertible jumped a curb, hit a solid rock embankment and flipped over. He was partially pinned under the vehicle.

Prefontaine, 24, was alone when the accident occurred. Earlier in the evening, the 1972 Olympian came within one and a half seconds of his own U.S. record in the 5,000 meters in an informal meet at the University of Oregon's Hayward Field.

Prefontaine was timed at 13:23.8, just missing his U.S. standard of 13:22.2, set in Helsinki last year. Frank Shorter of the Florida Track Club finished second.

"I felt really sluggish in the race," said Prefontaine, who was concluding his Western tour with a group of athletes from Finland. "I'm still not ready to race," he said. "It will still be a couple of weeks and that might be good if I run in the national AAU competition."

Held 6 Records

Prefontaine was fourth in the 5,000 meters at the Munich Olympics, and held six U.S. distance records—3,000 meters, 2-mile, 3-mile, 5,000 meters, 6-mile and 10,000 meters.

The 1974 graduate of the University of Oregon was controversial and often argued about what he thought were demerits in the U.S. amateur system.

He had avoided turning pro, although the International Track Association wanted him to join its tour.

He had complained in his second year out of college that, to be the best in the world, "it's almost a full-time job.

"That's impossible. I've got bills to pay. I'm just like any other American. If I don't pay my electric bill, they turn off my lights.

"I'm not demoralized, but I'm just facing facts. After college, our athletes are turned out to pasture. We have no Olympic program in this country. It's as simple as that. No sports medicine, no camps, no nothing.

"I'm not talking about subsidizing us, I'm just talking about a national plan. I want to see some interest from somebody. In the past, we've sat back and let our natural talent do it. Well, the rest of the world has caught up."

Shattered Dream

Those who knew him indicated, despite his disputes with the Amateur Athletic Union, that he probably would have run for the United States in the 1976 Olympics in Montreal.

He had also said recently, "I'm not saying I wouldn't go to the Olympics again. They're not the big dream they were before I went to Munich. My dream was shattered there. All the political stuff, the Russian-American basketball game, the pole-vaulting thing, the Arab shootings. It was pretty disheartening."

He came out of the Oregon coastal community of Coos Bay, where he had been a national prep champion in the mile. He went on to stardom at the University of Oregon in the distance races, and won the National Collegiate Athletic Association three-mile championship three times and the cross-country title four straight years.

For the past month, he had been leading a contingent of Finnish stars in locally promoted meets.



United Press International.

Steve Prefontaine, in his final race, leads Frank Shorter.

NBA Draft Is Over, But Knicks' Search Goes On

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK, May 30 (NYT).—While the search for tomorrow by the other National Basketball Association teams began yesterday in the draft of college scholars, the New York Knicks would prefer to obtain the instant knowledge of a postgraduate, a doctor of philosophy under the backboard, summa cum experience.

Quietly, the Knicks have begun negotiations with the Milwaukee Bucks for Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, the 7-foot 4-inch center of gravity in the NBA's balance. Despite a salary of perhaps $500,000 a season, Abdul-Jabbar somehow doesn't appreciate Milwaukee the same way that, for example, Henry Aaron does. And last week Eddie Donovan, in his second term as general manager of the Knicks, and Mike Burke, in his second childhood as their president, met in Milwaukee with Wayne Embry, the Bucks' general manager, and Bill Alverson, their president.

"They asked us," Embry disclosed, "what it would require for them to get Kareem in a trade."

Embry declined to discuss his demands, perhaps because he's hoping that the Bucks somehow will appease Abdul-Jabbar instead. But that would seem unlikely. He is on record as preferring to play in either New York, where he grew up and up and up, or in Los Angeles. He insists, however, that he will honor the final season of his Bucks contract if a deal isn't arranged. But the Knicks understandably are trying to arrange one.

Prevent Mutiny

To justify the departure of Abdul-Jabbar, the Bucks must acquire a player that would prevent a mutiny among their loyalists. Walt Frazier fits that description, but if the Knicks could get Abdul-Jabbar without surrendering Frazier, it would be Donovan's master coup. But even the substraction of Frazier would be worth the addition of Abdul-Jabbar, who is described by one NBA authority as "the only player in the league capable of lifting the competitive level of everybody else on his team." Discovering a guard to replace Frazier is easier than waiting for another Kareem to appear.

Besides the Knicks and the Lakers, who surely would make Elmore Smith available to the Bucks, two other teams have a center the Bucks could justify to their loyalists in a trade—Bob McAdoo of the Buffalo Braves and Dave Cowens of the Boston Celtics—but Abdul-Jabbar hasn't professed any interest in the social whirl of those cities.

For six weeks, Eddie Donovan has been using the telephone in his office without completing any startling trades.

"But you just keep working at it," he said. "You keep talking and you keep working and then somehow it falls together. It was like that in Buffalo two years ago. I had been talking with the Chicago Bulls for two years about Clifford Ray, but then suddenly Gar Heard was available and we made the deal. I also had been after Jim McMillian of the Lakers and suddenly they took Elmore Smith for him. You just keep working."

The triumph of the Golden State Warriors in the NBA championship playoffs didn't surprise Donovan that much.

"I've always felt that you don't have to have the best talent to win," he said. "But you do have to have people who complement each other and that's what the Warriors had."

In building the nucleus of the Knicks that won the 1970 and 1973 championships, Donovan used that philosophy.

"We had a center in Willis Reed and really four guards—Frazier and Dick Barnett in the backcourt, Dave Debusschere and Bill Bradley up front. Debusschere and Bradley had played guard a little. The ball was always in good hands. And when we finally got Debusschere from the Detroit Pistons, that was another deal that suddenly developed after we had been working on it a long time."

With another championship in mind, Donovan is working on Abdul-Jabbar, which would be the biggest deal of all.

Knicks Sign McGinnis

NEW YORK, May 30 (UPI).—The Knicks today signed ABA scoring champion George McGinnis to an estimated $2-million multi-year contract.

McGinnis, a star with the Indiana Pacers in the ABA, had gone to court for an injunction against the NBA and the Philadelphia 76ers, who held his NBA rights, contending that no team could dictate where he could play pro basketball.

A hearing had been scheduled in federal court today, but it was cancelled after an out-of-court settlement was reached.

The 6-8, 230-pound McGinnis was drafted by Philadelphia on the second round of the 1973 selections after his University of Indiana class had been graduated. The Pacers, however, had secured his services after his sophomore year with the Hoosiers and he was an instant success in the ABA with a 16.9 scoring average. He averaged 27.6 the following season, as Indiana beat Kentucky for the ABA titles.

U.S. Coaches Feel Patience Lacking in China Approach

PEKING, May 30 (AP).—A pair of American track and field coaches feel that China should turn back to a traditional Oriental trait—patience—if it hopes to gain world class in track and field.

"They seem to be looking for a magic button," said Irving Kintisch of New York's Columbia University.

"They must realize that winning teams can't be mass produced. Every athlete has to be treated differently."

"I think they expect to find instant success," added Ed Temple of Tennessee State. "In our clinics and discussions I get the feeling that they expect us to say, 'This is the way to do it,' and then they can go out and develop stars on an assembly line basis.

"It is a slow process. It takes patience. I think the Chinese have a good hold on basic fundamentals. But you don't get 9-flat sprinters in the men's competition and 11.1 women sprinters right away. They start out at 11.5, then work down to 11.4, 11.3, and so forth. That is what the Chinese have to learn."

Kintisch and Temple aided Big Giegengack of Yale University on the American squad which yesterday completed a two-week, three-city swing through the heart of China.

It was billed from the beginning as a meet predicated on "friendship first and competition second" and, while there were some top-notch performances, most of the marks reflected the casual approach to the project.

The Chinese, who are putting a sharp focus on track and field with the ultimate aim of competing in the Olympic Games, used the occasion to tap the know-how of the Americans.

"They have some great kids," said Kintisch, "but they are at least four to eight years away from reaching the international level. At first, I thought they might have five or six men up to Olympic caliber. Now I don't think that many."

Temple said there were only perhaps two or three girls of Olympic caliber on the Chinese team. "They have a lot of building to do," he added. "They must get weight programs and concentrate on other developing techniques. But they shouldn't forget you can't mass-produce good athletes."

The Americans won 91 of the 99 events staged in Canton, Shanghai and Peking. Seven of the losses were to China's women. The men's score was 59-1, the women's 32-7. The biggest surprise was the victory by a coal miner, Li Yun-piao, over Olympic veteran Al Hall in the hammer throw.

If medals had been given out for victories Olympic style, Fred Newhouse would have won six golds in the men's competition—three 400-meter triumphs and three relays. Runner Rosalyn Bryant of Chicago would have copped five among the ladies.

Russian-NHL Series Set

TORONTO, May 30 (AP).—Two hockey teams from the Soviet Union will play six games each in Canada and the United States next season against National Hockey League teams, league president Clarence Campbell said yesterday.

Spirits Sign Thorn

ST. LOUIS, May 30 (UPI).—The Sprits of St. Louis have named Rod Thorn head coach of the American Basketball Association team. Thorn, former assistant coach of the New York Nets of the ABA, at 34 is the youngest coach in the league.

ddox Overpowers Texas

TON, Texas, May 30 lliott Maddox drove in s against his former s, two of them on a ng double, to give the Yankees a 7-5 victory s last night and extend rs' losing streak to six

tripled in Bobby Bonds opening Yankee run in the first, scored in that inning on a sacrifice fly by Thurman Munson, and singled home Fred Stanley in the fifth to break a 3-3 deadlock.

After the Rangers had tied the game at 5-5, Maddox doubled to left-center off Steve Foucault with two out in the ninth to score pinch-runner Sandy Alomar and Bonds.

Munson had scored two unearned runs for the Yankees, coming in on Jim Sundberg's passed ball in the fourth inning and reaching base on an error in the sixth to be driven in later in the inning on a sacrifice fly.

Reliever Dick Tidrow came on in the seventh to replace Pat Dobson and picked up his second victory without a loss.

New York ..... 200 101 002—7 12 0
Texas ..... 100 200 200—5 10 2
Dobson, Tidrow (7) and Munson; Wright, Brown (8), Umbarger (8), Fonrault (9) and Sundberg. W—Tidrow (2-0). L—Umbarger (1-1). HR—Harah (4th).

League Standings

ATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
.....	24	19	.558	—
.....	22	18	.550	1/2
.....	20	15	.526	1 1/2
.....	22	21	.512	2
.....	18	23	.439	5
.....	14	24	.378	7 1/2

Western Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
.....	29	19	.617	—
.....	27	20	.555	1 1/2
co ...	23	21	.525	4
.....	23	23	.500	5
.....	22	25	.468	6 1/2
.....	18	31	.375	11 1/2

hursday's Results
games scheduled
Friday's Games
ts at Chicago.
at New York, n.
st Philadelphia, n.
t Pittsburgh, n.
at St. Louis, n.
cisco at Montreal, n.

ERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
.....	22	17	.564	—
.....	21	20	.512	2
.....	20	23	.465	4
.....	18	21	.462	4
.....	18	23	.439	5
.....	16	26	.381	7 1/2

Western Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
.....	27	17	.614	—
.....	26	20	.565	2
.....	22	18	.550	3
.....	22	22	.500	5
.....	22	24	.478	6
.....	20	23	.465	6 1/2

hursday's Results
7, Texas 5.
Friday's Games
, Detroit, n
ig at Milwaukee, n.
Minnesota, n.
at Texas, n.
at California, n.
at Oakland, n.

ness Halts in Chicago

O, May 30 (UPI).—rvey doubled twice, d scored two runs toive the Los Angeles nd Don Sutton a 3-1 the Chicago Cubs in spended after 7 1/2 inuse of darkness.

ne will be completed before the regularly game between the nd Cubs.

as en route to his ninth the season when the halted. He gave up alked three and struck n seven innings.

New Orleans' Last Draft Pick Could Be Exercise in Détente

NEW ORLEANS, May 30 (AP).—A team official joked yesterday that the New Orleans Jazz may have to send Henry Kissinger to sign their last pick in the National Basketball Association college draft. But a team official said he is very serious about the choice.

The Jazz chose Aleksander Belov—the man who scored the disputed winning goal for the Soviet Union in the 1972 Olympics—in the 10th round of the draft.

It was the first time in the history of U.S. professional basketball that a Russian was drafted.

"There are already many athletes from other countries in other sports," said Bill Bertka, vice-president in charge of basketball operations. "It looks like all the hockey players are from Canada.

"Belov will be notified of his selection in the NBA draft just as any player is notified."

Bertka then placed a call to Jim Fox, the Amateur Athletic Union official who organized competition in the United States for the Soviet national team.

He asked Fox for Belov's address, then laboriously spelled it out—"Sportkomitet Moskva."

"I would think the team's major problem would be with the Soviet government, if Belov wants to play in the United States," Fox said.

NBA Dynasties Overthrown

By Leonard Koppett

NEW YORK, May 30 (NYT).—The indiscriminate application of the word "dynasty" to any team that wins any championship with fairly young personnel became fashionable some years ago, but in the National Basketball Association the dynasties have been getting shorter and shorter.

When the true Boston Celtic dynasty ended in 1970, the new champions, the New York Knicks, were hailed as the establishers of a new one. It lasted 11 months, until they were eliminated; and the new champions, the Milwaukee Bucks of Kareem Abdul-Jabbar and Oscar Robertson, were obviously destined to rule for a long time.

But they didn't quite last a year, either, being replaced by a Los Angeles Lakers team that won 33 straight, set other records, and won the title behind a mature Wilt Chamberlain exactly a year later. That dynasty was replaced by the Knicks again, and last year the new Boston dynasty, which would obviously last for years, was established.

That, too, turned out to be an 11-month era, and it ended when the Washington Bullets knocked the Celtics out in the semifinals this year.

The Bullets, then, were obviously heirs apparent, and had only to brush aside the overmatched Golden State Warriors in the final to make it official.

Well, the Bullets set a record of sorts: Their dynasty lasted one week.

Now the Warriors, who do have a lot of young players, may be tabbed as new rulers on the basis of their four-game sweep, and the earliest they can be dethroned is next March.

The Bullets were legitimate favorites, but not by any overwhelming margin, and their favored position boiled down to one factor: What could the Warriors do to contain Elvin Hayes? As it turned out, the Warriors succeeded in defensing him, and since they solved the central problem, it was no longer surprising that they won.

As for significance, the Warrior victory made obvious to all a league-wide shift in the balance of power. The older generation of stars, from Wilt Chamberlain through Jerry West and Oscar Robertson, is gone, and the 18-team league has no concentration of talent on three or four teams superior to the rest.

A Remembrance of Young Ezzard Charles

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, May 30 (NYT).—Mike Jacobs was ailing when Joe Louis retired as undefeated heavyweight champion of the world, and Jacobs's lawyer, Sol Strauss, was running the Twentieth Century Boxing Club for him.

Wrong-way Sol, they called him, because he removed his glasses to read, took his teeth out to eat and, if he was not interested in what you were saying, shut off his hearing aid.

Somebody asked Strauss how he expected to fill the void created by Louis's departure.

"There's a young fellow out in Cincinnati," he said, "named Ezzard Charles. They tell me he is a high school graduate, loves good music, speaks well, wears a necktie and has nice manners. He seems to have everything you would want in a heavyweight champion—if he can fight."

Not long after that, Charles and Jersey Joe Walcott were matched in Chicago and the National (now World) Boxing Association agreed to recognize the winner as champion.

Walcott qualified because he had been knocked out only once in two bouts with Joe Louis and a lot of people thought he had outpointed Louis the other time, though that opinion was not shared by the judges.

In addition to the qualities cited by Strauss, a string of victories over opponents like Archie Moore, Jimmy Bivins, Joe Baksi and Joey Maxim recommended Charles.

At the end of 15 rounds, Strauss was by no means the only one with mental reservations about the Cincinnati music lover. About all Ezzard proved that June night in Comiskey Park was that, given the right opponent, he could score a clear decision and still—in the graceful parlance of the fight mob—stink out the joint without even a roof overhead.

Nevertheless, he had the title, and about 15 months later New York added its imprimatur after a one-sided victory over Louis, who was attempting a comeback.

Charles disposed of the old champion with skill and finality but with no flash or fire. This would be the pattern of his major fights as champion.

Although he stopped opponents like Gus Lesnevich, Pat Valentino, Lee Oma, Freddie Beshore and Nick Barone, against top contenders he was as efficient as necessary and as prudent as possible—a good, gray, competent professional.

Perhaps his best performance as champion was with Maxim, the light-heavyweight champion whom he outweighed by only a pound or so.

Against a boxer of exceptional defensive skill, Charles attacked with quiet persistence, and although Maxim went the distance he wound up in an oxygen tent.

Leaving Chicago Stadium that night, Tommy Holmes of the Brooklyn Eagle caught a streetcar to the Loop.

"So what did you want him to do?" he heard a passenger demand. "Kill the guy?" "He has also done that," another man said, remembering the time Charles had knocked out Sam Baroudi, who never woke up.

Boyhood Dream

Outside the ring, Charles was all quiet class. He liked people. He laughed easily and often. He could talk with warmth and humor, telling of his boyhood in Cincinnati, when he would walk down a street shadow-boxing and in his daydream passers-by said: "There goes Jack Charles, the figliter."

A night club magician taught him a hypnotic trick or two which he worked with glee on a young camp follower named Richard Christmas.

Charles had taught himself the rudiments of boxing at 16, when he was a welterweight. He was unbeaten as an amateur, unbeaten in the Civilian Conservation Corps, where he worked as a youth, unbeaten in bouts with other servicemen during World War II.

Men who had seen him in his early days as a professional said he had been a tiger among middleweights but as heavyweight champion he confessed to some distaste for violence.

He and Walcott met again in Detroit and again Charles won on points. Late in that bout, however, a left hook made Charles's right ear puff up grotesquely.

He backed off, Walcott came on and won all the late rounds. This told Jersey Joe something.

That old gentleman was one of the great front-runners of our time. If he was confident he could whip a man, a cage couldn't hold him. Now he felt sure he had Charles's number.

A month or so after the Detroit bout, Charles mentioned that the Dapper Dan Club of Pittsburgh wanted him to box Walcott a third time.

"What for?" a friend asked.

"I don't know what it's supposed to prove," Charles said. In the seventh round, he didn't know anything at all. He had dropped his right hand, Walcott had flung a left hook, and Walcott was heavyweight champion of the world.

Against Marciano

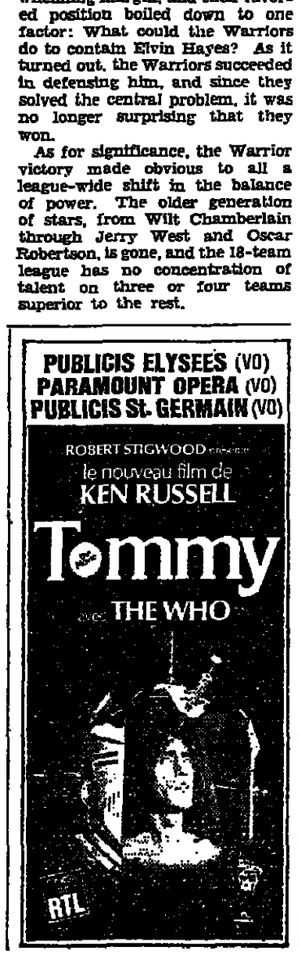
Three years later, Charles made the finest fight of his life. He went 15 rounds with Rocky Marciano, had his face punched so lopsided it looked like a melon left too long in the sun, and was still on his feet at the end.

In a return match, he split Marciano's nose like a walnut. A few more blows in the face and the referee would have been forced to stop the fight.

But with his old title in reach, Charles couldn't reach out and take it. Brave but beaten, he went down and out.

News of his death this week brought back, among many memories, the scene in Chicago when that first decision over Walcott was announced. A little later, Jake Mintz, Charles's manager, fainted at his fighter's feet.

The night in Pittsburgh when Charles swooned, Mintz remained upright. "This," John Lardner wrote thoughtfully, "is my idea of the perfect partnership—always one man on his feet to count the house."



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NEXT DRAWING ON THE
IRISH SWEEPS DERBY
RUN AT CURRAGH, IRELAND, 28th JUNE, 1975
FOUR SWEEPS ANNUALLY

IRISH SWEEPS LINCOLN	Doncaster	March
IRISH SWEEPS DERBY	Curragh	June
IRISH SWEEPS CAMBRIDGESHIRE	Newmarket	October
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Art Buchwald

The End of the Tunnel



Buchwald

WASHINGTON.—"It's awful dark in here."

"Wait a minute. I think I see a light at the end of the tunnel."

"You're right. After 15 years there is a light at the end of the tunnel. It's a neon sign."

"What does it say?"

"Welcome to Ho Chi Minh City."

"Oh my. I thought we would come out in Saigon."

"It is Saigon."

"All right, you imperialist dogs. Come out of the tunnel or we'll shoot you."

"He's talking to us. We'd better go out."

"What have you been doing in the tunnel, fascists?"

"We were looking for the light at the end of it. Where are we?"

"This is the People's Republic of Vietnam."

"But what are all those American tanks doing in the streets?"

• • •

"They belong to us. Would you like to buy one? This M-48 has only 200 miles on it. It was owned by a South Vietnamese general who only drove it on Sundays."

"Where have all the Americans gone?"

"They flew the coop. How about a personnel carrier? If you take one we'll throw in a brand-new anti-aircraft gun and 500 rounds of ammunition."

"We're not in the market for a personnel carrier."

"You colonialist pigs. How can we be friends if you won't trade with us?"

"You want us to trade with you?"

"Of course. If you sell us grain and oil, we'll sell you back your American equipment—providing we get favored-nation status."

"We can't give you favored-nation status after what you've done in the South."

"Then we won't sell you back your equipment. It's worth $2 billion, but we'll give you 20 per cent off for cash."

"That's outrageous. Do you expect us to pay for equipment we gave away?"

"Why not? With inflation it's cheaper to buy it back than to make new stuff. A lot of it is still in crates and has never been touched by human hands. I'll tell you what. If you buy 50 F-4 fighter planes, we'll give you 1,000 bazookas free of charge. We're only doing it because it's Ho Chi Minh's birthday. The sale ends tomorrow."

• • •

"We have no authority to buy F-4 airplanes, and I don't think Henry is ready to negotiate a trade treaty with you at this time. He's still pretty mad that one of his major dominoes has fallen."

"All right, if you won't buy our American military equipment, we'll sell it to Israel, the Arab countries, Africa and the Far East."

"You have no license to sell American weapons abroad. You'd be violating the Overseas Fair Trade Practices Act. If convicted you could be fined $5,000 and be given 12 months in jail."

"Are you sure?"

"We're certain of it."

"Then what are we going to do with all this stuff?"

"Store it somewhere. Then one day when Henry stops being mad at you, you can have a garage sale."

"That's a good idea. Where are you going?"

"Back into the tunnel. There's got to be another light at the end of it somewhere else, because this neon sign isn't exactly what we had in mind."

Canada Vintners Threatening Ban On Champagne

OTTAWA, May 30 (Reuters).—Grape growers in Ontario are threatening to get all French champagnes removed from wine shop shelves if they are prevented from using the word "champagne" on their own products.

The Canadian supreme court ruled last year that "champagne" was a protected trade mark for wine made in the Champagne district of France.

The French wine makers' association is now seeking an injunction, based on this decision, in Ontario supreme court to stop six Ontario wine makers from using the word to describe their products.

Keith Matthie, secretary and manager of the Ontario Grape Growers Marketing Board, said: "If they are successful, then we would have to take the same action that they would if the situation were reversed . . . no more sales of French champagne, period."

Mary Blume

Frédéric Mitterrand: 'Fringe of the Fringe'



. . . excellent connections, heavy debts, and fairly definite ideas about entertainment.

PARIS (IHT).—There are many reasons why Paris has been artistically so dreary in recent years, at least two of them apparently opposed: self-satisfaction with France's glorious artistic past, and dissatisfaction with the present (discontent, after all, can be as stifling as complacency).

No one can quite claim that Paris is coming to life, but at least there are small signs that people feel a need for a little animation. Modest marginal ventures are taking place all over town, of which the best may turn out to be the new cinema-restaurant-entertainment complex called the Entrepôt that is on the verge of opening in Montparnasse. With luck, it may become a less pretentious—and more successful—Espace Cardin.

The Entrepôt is headed by Frédéric Mitterrand, a 27-year-old with an enviably narrow waistline, excellent connections (his uncle is leftist leader François Mitterrand, his father a company director), terribly heavy debts (he has had to borrow so much to finance l'Entrepôt that he now owns only 20 per cent of the venture), and fairly definite ideas of what he would like his center to be.

"I don't want it to be a poor man's Coupole or a marginal Puces," he said, standing on the Entrepôt's roof, which may one day be turned into a garden. On an opposite roof a ginger cat did alarming acrobatics among the chimney pots. The Entrepôt is in the unfashionable, popular part of Montparnasse, full of teeming street life and bright geraniums on window sills.

"I wouldn't want it to become a terribly sophisticated place, which could happen, too." Mr. Mitterrand says. "People might say how amusing to go to a place that's so hard to get to. I don't know who'll come, we'll see. I don't have any illusions about getting the woman who punches Métro tickets here, but I hope there will be so much going on at once—concerts, films, restaurant—that there will be a certain osmosis through which an ambiance will emerge."

The Entrepôt, in a former book bindery, is on the Rue Francis-de-Pressensé and will be a handsome structure of exposed brick and steel girders. There will be a film library, three small screening rooms seating a total of 450 people, a videothèque (one doesn't quite know what that is, but it is essential in Paris these days to have something ending in thèque), and music, which will include records of French pop stars of the 1940s.

It is just a block away from Mr. Mitterrand's Olympic cinema, one of Paris's oldest movie houses, where André Breton screened surrealist films in the 1930s. "It was one of the most dilapidated movie houses even then," Mr. Mitterrand says. He took it over two years ago, cleaned it up and has two screening rooms there, one called the Salle Marilyn, the other the Salle Pigozzi, after a friend who loaned him money (the restaurant at the Entrepôt will be called Chez Leni, not, as one might suspect after Miss Riefenstahl, but after its Lyonnaise cook).

At the Olympic, Mr. Mitterrand currently has a program of 10 years of American film, with one film a day for 80 days, another program of avant-garde American film, and that golden, or perhaps pinchbeck, oldie, "Johnny Guitar." He also has poster-size glossies of old movie queens, lips parted moistly, and colored posters for the original "Frankenstein" and for Dorothy Lamour and Ray Milland in "The Jungle Princess" ("You untamed she-devil—I adore you").

Despite this rather orthodox film-buff setting, Mr. Mitterrand says he is not really a film buff.

"I am not a devourer. I never see more than two films a week, real film buffs see two a day. The only cinema that interests me is avant-garde, with little Proustian madeleines of old films thrown in for flavor."

Mr. Mitterrand finds it physically impossible to see the latest commercial Belmondo blockbuster, but understands that others may want to. The problem with film buffs, he says, is that they are narrow-minded and elitist, and that the *auteur* theory tends to neglect the other things that create the magic of the cinema.

"I like the old Lana Turner melodramas. Bad films can be good," he says. " 'Gilda' is by any intellectual standard a bad film, but it has magic—there are bad masterpieces and good turkeys."

In his childhood, Mr. Mitterrand played Michèle Morgan's son in a film that to his humiliation often turns up on French TV. "That one," he says, "was a true turkey."

He has also studied political science, posed in the nude, been photographed by Vogue, and remained very close to his family.

"The only thing we disagree on is films. One discovers one can have nothing in common with people and still love them very much."

"I am against the upbringing I had, but I adore my parents. They are very bourgeois, with lots of rules like wash your hands before you eat and never discuss money at the table, but at the bottom they were very tolerant."

In the late 1950s, when his uncle François turned down a conciliatory offer from Gen. Charles de Gaulle, young Frédéric was greatly impressed. "De Gaulle was a huge figure, sublime. My uncle broke with what was established, I admire that he did the exact opposite of everyone else—instead of becoming more conservative, he went from right to left."

Just as Frédéric Mitterrand refuses to be doctrinaire about films, he finds he cannot firmly align himself with any party.

"I have radicalized myself in some ways," he says. "I am for women's lib, for sexual freedom, but I cannot get involved in any group. I am," he says, "on the fringe of the fringe."

PEOPLE: *Shah's Grand-Niece On Welfare in U.S.*



Aria Atabay, 15 . . . *foster home.*

Marin County, Calif., is going to ask Iran to help in recuperating $1,700 in welfare money spent on a grand-niece of the Shah. "I just came unglued when I read it," said **Milton Hyams**, deputy district attorney. He was referring to reports that the county was spending $187 a month to support **Aria Atabay** in a foster home. She is the 15-year-old daughter of **Gail Mildred Hohlweg**, an American, and the Shah's nephew, **Amir Reza Atabay**. Miss Hohlweg and the Iranian were married in 1959 and divorced a year later. According to the San Francisco Chronicle, Miss Hohlweg said that she did not wish to ask the Shah or his family for financial help but she thought the family should contribute to a better education for her daughter. "I would like to make a lady out of her," the mother said. "I would like to give her a small part of the upbringing I had." She is the daughter of the late William Hohlweg, an American civil engineer, whose international projects took him to foreign countries including Afghanistan, Pakistan, India and Iran, where she met Atabay. After her divorce from the Shah's nephew, Miss Hohlweg returned to the United States and married an engineer—they were divorced seven years later. Until recently, she had a job as a live-in housekeeper. She is now on welfare. The Marin County deputy district attorney said that, if Atabay has any assets in the United States, a lawsuit might be filed in an attempt to recover some of the public funds spent on his daughter.

• • •

French President **Valéry Giscard d'Estaing** may invite fewer newsmen and hire more waiters for the next Elysee Palace press luncheon, officials said Friday. Although three to four waiters, and one headwaiter, were assigned to each table at the recent press lunch for 240, 13 pieces of heavy gold cutlery could not be accounted for after the press corps left the dining room.

• • •

Anne Randolph Hearst, 19, sister of fugitive newspaper heiress Patricia Hearst, pleaded guilty Friday in Buffalo, N.Y., to a misdemeanor drug charge and was placed on four months' probation. The judge said that he would be willing to consider a motion to dismiss the charge, removing the conviction from her record, once the probation period is over. Miss Hearst, a student at Regis College in Denver, and **Donald Moffett**, 21, of Denver, were arrested at Rainbow Bridge in Niagara Falls on March 4. They were driving from Ca[nada] into the United States. Fe[deral] drug authorities charged [them] with possession of a "contr[olled] substance," saying they had [ ] 12 amphetamine pills in Mo[ffett's] socks. The government dropped the charge against [Mof]fett because both he and Hearst said that the tablets [were] hers.

• • •

British portrait artist **R[uskin] Spear** Friday hit back at [Con]servative party leader **Mar[garet] Thatcher**, who, the day be[fore] called his painting of her [ter]rible." Mrs. Thatcher saw [it] Thursday at London's [Royal] Academy when she came [to see] the portrait, called "True [ ]." "It's terrible," she said. "Be[cause] he has painted it all in s[hades] of blue (the Conservatives' [color]) the face has got no feat[ures]." Said Spear: "I am not a[t all] worried by what Mrs. Tha[tcher] thinks. She's no expert, a[nd] Mrs. Thatcher probably [doesn't] understand the whole thi[ng]. She thought it was not a likeness. It was meant to [rep]resent the Tory image, [rather] than the person."

• • •

Françoise Giroud, French [min]ister for women's affairs, [said] this week in the Ass[emblée] Nationale that she was[n't trying to] abolish Mother's Day. Fa[cing a] storm of protest over a state[ment] attributed to her in a radio [inter]view on May 23, Mrs. G[iroud] said her remarks were take[n out] of context. "I did not sugg[est the] abolition of Mother's Day," [she] said, "but of certain pr[actices] which distort the characte[r of] what should be a festival o[f the] heart."

—SAMUEL JUST[ ]

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